

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEAR SIR—Casting about last summer to learn of a vacation trip that should best combine rest with recreation, I saw somewhere—it might have been in your paper—of the Seven Day Tours of the Great Lakes, and the idea somehow struck my fancy. In former seasons I had tried the sea-shore, an ocean voyage, the springs, and the mountains—but here was something different—and something different was what I wanted.

So I wrote to the General Passenger Agent of the Northern Steamship Company at Buffalo, N. Y., for particulars, and took the trip.

I should like to say how thoroughly I enjoyed every moment.

I forget now whether it was the "North Land" or the "North West" on which I took passage, but it doesn't matter, for I understood that these magnificent steamships are twins. I only know that astonishment and admiration were about equal to find such "ocean palaces" afloat on our interior seas, and my opinion of American enterprise went up accordingly.

Somebody must have had the sublimest faith in the eventual appreciation by the traveling public of this route, to venture so much money in the undertaking.

But whoever he is, I believe the man is right. To revolutionize Lake travel as the Northern Steamship Company has done, is to create travel where none existed, and when the tired people, invalids, bridal couples, foreign tourists, and pleasure-seekers generally in this country once realize what this trip has in store for them, they will crowd these steamships all the season.

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Landings were made at Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, The Soo, and at the western end, Duluth—time enough being given in each place to get a good idea of what it is like.

Any one who supposes that the tour of the Lakes means a monotonous out-of-sight-of-land voyage is very much mistaken—there was not a waking hour that did not have its feature of interest. Nearly 300 miles of the 2,000, going and coming, is river navigation of the most varied and picturesque order—among thousands of islands, past scores of summer resorts, through the largest lock in the world, etc., etc.

As for the tonic effect of living so much in the open air of the North, it can neither be imagined nor described. It is simply wonderful. And with me, it was singularly lasting.

Not least among the enjoyments of this never-to-be-forgotten trip were the acquaintances I made, many of the excursionists being among the most charming people I have ever met.

Quite a number had traveled extensively in this country and abroad, but none were more enthusiastic in praise of our trip than they, and as we reached its end at Buffalo the opinion was practically unanimous that in no other way known to us was it possible to crowd into seven delightful days all the essential benefits and pleasures of a long vacation.

I am going again this summer, and going to take my wife.

And I advise all the world to do likewise—even if it is necessary, in some cases, to get married for that very purpose.

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Yours truly,

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RESPECT FOR LAW: THE SUPREME COURT.

HOW to conserve respect for law in this country is a serious question, to judge from the spirit and the letter of current utterances from reputable sources. The discussion touches the integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States as a distinctive American institution, the constitutional interpreter of law, which is on trial like all the rest of our machinery of popular government. We group a number of expressions of opinion that are engaging public attention:

Hope for the Country in the Courts.—"It may be that in the construction of some of our great appellate courts, especially the Supreme Court at Washington, there are party divisions upon great constitutional questions, such as those that arose during the war, that may fairly enter into the appointing power. Perhaps the President may rightly consider whether the person suggested for a place upon the bench of the Supreme Court has a right opinion upon the supremacy of the national Government in all national affairs; but when we come to the lower and more subordinate and more temporary matters of politics, matters that are of business expediency and consideration, then I hold that it is unworthy, especially of members of the bar, to give their ballots for a man simply because he is of this party or of that party, if in doing so they vote for the less worthy and the less competent man.

"Amid all those tumults and divisions, those agitating social questions, those distracting and exciting questions that arise between capital and labor, that agitate our people, that sway our assemblies—in the midst of these the hope of our country is in the clean, high-minded judiciary, and we should contribute every effort to secure men of character for these judicial places.

"Not only that but, the bar should stand against those vindictive, malicious, and unfounded assaults that are so often made upon our judges, and anything that tends to diminish the respect

of the public for the judge, to the public injury. If he is guilty of malfeasance or misconduct in office, if he is corrupt, let the bar association be his accuser and bring him not only to the judgment of the public, but to the judgment which our Constitution provides. Let us set ourselves against this malignant, inconsiderate, unfounded imputation against the impartiality and integrity of our judges."—*Ex-President Harrison to the Indiana State Bar Association.*

The Supreme Court and Politics.—"Some of these cases [having suggested that justice to the record of the Supreme Court demanded that this generation of lawyers examine carefully to see whether the Dred Scott decision deserved all the obloquy that has been heaped upon it; citing constitutional amendment, reconstruction, legal tender, income-tax, Debs, transportation cases, etc.], I should be disposed to criticize, and, if time permitted, would endeavor to point out the political effect of others; but, taken altogether, there appears nothing to affect the conclusion which this necessarily scant review seems to justify, that the Supreme Court has proven itself to be, as the convention of 1787 intended it should be, the great expounder and defender of the Constitution, and if only its mandates be heeded, the 'keystone of our political fabric' and real guardian of the 'peace and harmony of the Union.'

"I have so far said little of the political effect of the decisions we have been considering. Fortunately, as a rule, with very few exceptions, the judges, whatever they have been before, have not been politicians after taking seats upon the bench, and so their rulings have been made to carry out the law and not for political effect. The upholding at all times of the inviolability of contracts and of the exclusive right of the United States Government to pass bankruptcy laws, in spite of the efforts of state legislatures to relieve their people in times of distress, the careful protection of the rights of those engaged in interstate commerce; the never-failing maintenance of the higher standard of good faith, and the sacredness of the rights of property, whether assailed by people, or municipalities, or States, or by the federal Government, these have contributed wonderfully in the past to that feeling of security in business transactions which forms the basis of all material prosperity. For all these the court has found warrant in the Constitution, just as it found there in the excited period following the Civil War authority for the restful decisions which have contributed so much to the return of good feeling now so happily prevailing between the sections.

"There are many grave questions that will confront us in the near future. No one can have failed to observe the growing disposition, not in any particular section, but everywhere, on the part of the discontented to assail through the forms of law property rights. These rights, like the rights of life and liberty, existed before constitutions, state or federal, were made, and these constitutions were designed to protect them. Whether assaults upon them shall come in the form of agrarianism or of socialism, these rights will find their safest intrenchments in the safeguards and inhibitions of the Constitution of the United States."—*Ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert, to the Pennsylvania Bar Association.*

Corruption and the Federal Judiciary.—"Jefferson opposed life tenure, and wanted every official made directly responsible to the people, and, with a vision that was awfully prophetic declared that the liberties of the American people were in danger of being ultimately destroyed by the federal judiciary. Of this he said: 'It has long been my opinion that the germ of dissolution of our federal Government is in the constitution of the federal judiciary, an irresponsible body working like gravity by day and by night, gaining a little to-day and a little to-morrow and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped.' Again, in writing to a friend, he said: 'You seem to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters

of all constitutional questions. A very dangerous doctrine, indeed, and one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy. Our judges are as honest as other men, and not more so. They have, with others, the same passions for party, for power, and the privilege of their corps; and their power is the more dangerous, as they are in office for life, and not responsible as the other functionaries are to the electors' control. The Constitution has erected no such tribunal, knowing that to whatever hands confided, with the corruption of time and of party, its members would become despots. . . .

"The universal corruption that is to-day destroying our country comes from the concentration of capital, and the alarming aspect is that it is practised by men who talk patriotism and who stand high in the estimation of the public. It is idle to talk about purifying the Government so long as men of influence and position offer vast sums to corrupt it. Cut off the hand that offers a bribe, and you will end corruption.

"We must devise some way of removing overwhelming temptations on the one hand, and of distributing among all men the benefits and advantages flowing from the process of concentration. As power limits itself, we must find a method of curbing it.

"Let it be understood, the American people are broad and generous. They envy no man the fruits of superior effort or good fortune. They heartily applaud the achievements of genius, and in this broad land to-day there is nowhere a voice raised against the man who has honestly acquired a competence; there is no voice raised against the corporations that confine themselves to legitimate business and legitimate methods. The complaint is against monopoly; against fortunes that have been corruptly made and are now used to further plunder the public and to destroy free institutions. The protest is against laws which enrich some at the expense of others. The indictment runs not against capital, but the criminal use of it. It is not wealth, but the abuse of it, that is working our destruction.

"Look at the situation. Lobbyists and corruptionists sit in high places and are counted the great men of the land. Instead of the Government controlling the corporations, the corporations run the Government. Greed makes the laws and labor carries the burden. We hear of assessors being bribed; city councils being owned, legislatures being bought, while Congress registers the will of the millionaires. Men reach the White House through the portals of banks, and the higher judgeships on a certificate from the corporations.

"In no country and in no age have the higher courts been on the side of the people or of liberty. They are everywhere the exponents and defenders of that force which for the time being dominates the land.

"Since the war the higher courts have, as a rule, occupied the same position toward the corporations and money power that they formerly did toward slavery, and for thirty years they have been regarded as cities of refuge by corporations. In some respects they have done more to bring about the present unhappy conditions than has Congress, for Congress did occasionally pass a measure intended for the protection and relief of the people. But almost every one of these acts has been killed by judicial construction. At the same time the law has been strained to deprive the humble man of his liberty, to defeat trial by jury, and to destroy the safeguards which the Constitution has thrown around the citizen. The darkest forebodings of Jefferson have been realized.

"But these things should not discourage our people, for the courts have never yet permanently stopped human progress. The colonies were freed in spite of the Chief Justice of England. Jefferson saved the liberties of the American people in spite of the federal judiciary. Jackson triumphed in spite of the Supreme Court, and slavery went down in spite of the decision of Chief Justice Taney."—*Ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, in an Address in Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Respect for Law Breaking Down.—"In the colleges of the country have ever been found champions of respect for law. College presidents and professors have been fearless in denouncing lawlessness that has its basis in the ignorance, prejudice, selfishness, and criminal instincts of what have sometimes been called the 'dangerous classes,' and such denunciation has not been stayed by fear of popular disapproval. Likewise, when the sanctity of the law is outraged by unscrupulous wealth, it is encouraging to hear from the colleges words of warning and protest

so clear as those of President Draper of the University of Illinois, in his oration before the graduating class of the University of Michigan. Illinois is the State that has been most outraged of late by the raids of unscrupulous wealth, and it was fitting that an educator from this State should voice the protest of college sentiment against the pirates of industry who are doing so much to discredit law and to banish respect for law from the minds of the people.

"President Draper said:

"Reverence for the law is the essence of good citizenship and the security of the State; and respect for the law is breaking down. It is breaking down because legislative action is governed by caprice and by unworthy combinations and attended by tumult and uproar. It is breaking down because the enactments are so numerous and so involved that few can comprehend them. It is breaking down because the laws are not evenly and speedily administered. The feeling is coming to be common that the law is on sale; that any one with keenness and experience and money can procure the enactment of almost any proposition into law at the hands of the municipal county, state, and federal legislatures, and that the interests of the people are safer when these bodies are not in session; and the feeling is likewise common that any one with keenness and money can indefinitely delay or entirely overturn the expressed purpose of the written law. The logical sequence is that citizens do not stand equal before the law; and that mere sharpness, rather than right or substantial worth, is the touchstone of success."

"President Draper would 'hold the villains who defile the sources of the law as the most heinous of public enemies.' And in that he is entirely right. This country is not seriously menaced by its ignorant 'dangerous classes,' but is in great danger from certain wealthy corporate interests that prey upon the public for private profit and poison the fountain of law at its source. This 'dangerous class,' composed of the predatory rich, is the one that breeds disrespect for law and that really constitutes a menace to our institutions and Government."—*The Record (Ind.), Chicago.*

A Lay Sentimentalist.—"The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh has been studying the politics of the United States from the close point of observation of a residence in Rome for the last four years, and he disclosed the result of this observation to the graduating class of the University of Pennsylvania last Wednesday. It seems that the country is in a bad way. Mr. MacVeagh finds that the voters have not that respect for law which they once had, and he attributes the change of feeling to the corrupt influences used by capitalists and corporations to secure legislation.

"The black flag of the corruptionist," he said, "is far more to be feared than the red flag of the Anarchist, and it is impossible to exaggerate the ethical change which would transfigure American politics if all capitalists and all corporations would, for the future, absolutely refrain from this misuse of money in politics, of which they have been guilty in the past. It would be as if there had appeared 'a new heaven and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness.'"

"This is good Bryanesque talk. Everything would be all right if the wicked corporations and capitalists would only respect the innocence of legislatures. The chatter about the corruption of legislatures is somewhat wearisome. It remains chatter. Facts in proof of the vague charges are usually wanting. We do not believe that legislatures are corrupt. They are sometimes foolish. They sometimes pass demagogic and unjust laws just for the sake of nagging corporations and capitalists, thinking that anything which hurts these will be popular. The American people have not ceased to respect law, but there have been legislatures whose wisdom it was not necessary to respect. The 'corruptionist' is a good deal of a myth. And it is the legislator who sometimes seeks to 'strike' the corporation, not the corporation which pursues the virtue of the legislator."—*The Sun, New York.*

THE WHOLE SCIENCE OF MONEY.—"What good is the Atlantic Ocean anyhow?"

"My dear boy, it sustains the money standard."

"No!"

"Yes. If there were no Atlantic Ocean gold couldn't be sent across it to Europe."

"What of it?"

"Why, when gold is crossing the Atlantic Ocean to this country we're prosperous. When its crossing to Europe the silver agitator is threatening the honor of the nation."—*The Twentieth Century, New York.*

JAPAN'S PROTEST AGAINST HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

THE Government of Japan has protested at the State Department against the annexation of Hawaii to the United States on three grounds:

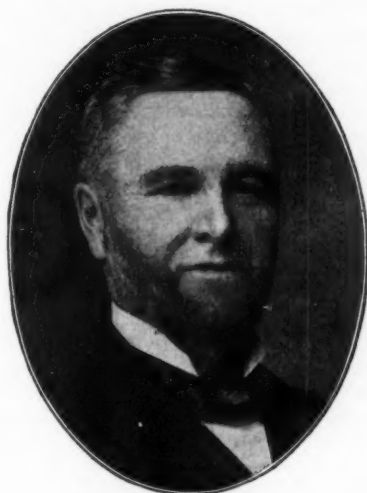
First, that the maintenance of the *status quo* of Hawaii is essential to the good understanding of the powers which have interests in the Pacific.

Second, that the annexation of Hawaii would tend to endanger certain rights of Japanese subjects in Hawaii under the treaties, constitution, and laws of that country; and,

Third, that such annexation might

"What the Hawaiian treaty or annexation proposes is the extension of the treaties of the United States to the incorporated territory to replace the necessarily extinguished Hawaiian treaties, in order that the guaranties of treaty rights to all may be unquestionable and continuous. To this end the termination of the existing treaties of Hawaii is recited as a condition precedent. The treaty of annexation does not abrogate those instruments; it is the fact of Hawaii's ceasing to exist as an independent contractant that extinguishes these contracts.

"As to the vested rights, if any be established, in favor of Japan or of Japanese subjects in Hawaii, the case is different, and I repeat what I said in my note of the 16th inst., that 'there is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan.' Treaties are terminable



E. H. CONGER, OF IOWA,
Minister to Brazil.



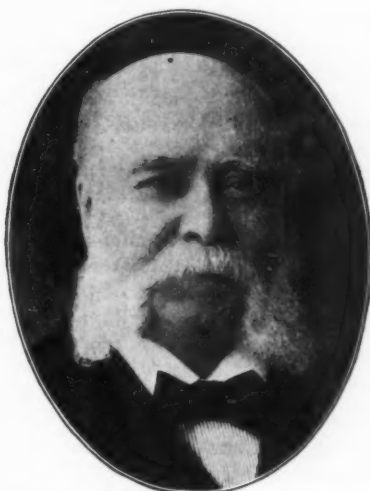
HENRY L. WILSON, OF WASHINGTON,
Minister to Chile.



J. S. LEISHMAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA
Minister to Switzerland.



C. B. HART, OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Minister to Colombia.



STEWART L. WOODFORD, OF NEW YORK,
Minister to Spain.



W. F. POWELL, OF NEW JERSEY,
Minister to Haiti.



BELLAMY STORER, OF OHIO,
Minister to Belgium.

lead to the postponement by Hawaii of the settlement of claims and liabilities already existing in favor of Japan under treaty stipulations.

Secretary of State Sherman's reply, after quoting precedents of international law to prove that "it is the fact, not the manner, of absorption that determines a treaty," proceeds, in part:

in a variety of ways; that of 1886 between Japan and Hawaii, to which your protest is supposed to relate, is denounceable by either party on six months' notice, but its extinction would no more extinguish vested rights previously required under its stimulations than the repeal of a municipal law affects rights of property vested under its provisions.

"These observations, I am per-

sualed, fully meet the second and third points of your protest. As to the first point, 'that the maintenance of the *status quo* of Hawaii is essential to the good understanding of the powers which have interests in the Pacific,' it is sufficient to remark that, as a fact, through three quarters of a century, in which the constitution and government of Hawaii and the commerce of the islands with the world have undergone notable changes, the one essential feature of the *status quo* has been the predominant and paramount influence of the United States upon the fortunes of the group, and that the union of that island territory to the United States, often foreshadowed and at times taking tangible shape, has been recognized as a necessary contingency, drawing nearer year by year with the passage of events. Four years ago, when a similar project of annexation followed the Hawaiian revolution, the occasion for maintaining the *status quo* was not even suggested by any power having interests in the Pacific. This Government can not be expected to proclaim or admit that any such occasion has since arisen—just as it can neither intend nor admit that the projected more perfect union of Hawaii to the United States, by which the progressive policies and dependent associations of some seventy years have their destined culmination, can injure any legitimate interests of other powers in the Pacific. That it will tend to strengthen, develop, and perpetuate all such commonly beneficial interests is, on the contrary, to be expected.

Duration of Treaties.—"In the case of Hawaii it must be conceded that while the particular treaty of Hawaii with Japan may no longer hold as a treaty of the United States, all the rights of Japanese subjects already acquired under the treaty will be entitled to protection. The Japanese contention that the treaty entered into, subject to mutual abrogation, must continue in force until *she* assents to its annulment is less well-founded. Treaties once executed and carried into effect are irrevocable. But all other treaties are necessarily of uncertain and contingent duration. Treaties which are declared to be perpetual may be broken within a year. Mr. Jay's famous treaty with Great Britain provided in the strongest terms for 'perpetual peace and amity' between the two countries, but that did not prevent war from following in 1812. It is a fundamental principle that treaties intended to be operative in the future continue to be binding only so long as the contracting parties and conditions remain the same. With the disappearance of Hawaii as an independent state her treaties as such would disappear with her. Only the rights acquired under such treaties would remain and would demand recognition and protection, and this, we take it, is the extent of Japan's claim."—*The Sun (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

Protest in Effect a Challenge.—"Japan is a nation for which our Government has always entertained warm sympathy and our people a cordial regard. In view of the past relations of the two the tone of Japan's protest suggests that it is inspired by some one more subtle than herself. This supposition receives a certain measure of support from the sudden editorial outburst of a St. Petersburg paper against our Hawaiian policy. . . . There is still another supposition that may be found tenable, and if so found may involve very serious consideration. For some time past there have been underground grumblings of European jealousy of the United States. These come from the absolutist quarters, Russia and Germany, and are echoed in France, which makes repeating signals for St. Petersburg. We have seen in the Russian, the German, and the French press suggestions that it might be necessary for all Europe to combine to curb the Monroe doctrine and the expansion of the United States. They are particularly solicitous about Cuba. By 'all Europe' they mean the three powers mentioned, for they know that in a collision with them England's interest would be to stand with us for Monroeism, as she did seventy years ago. Unless all signs fail the United States may have to remind the absolutist sympathizers of the precedents of Monroe's time. For ourselves, we should not regard the unveiling of the real sentiment of the Russian Government for the United States as a misfortune. Of all the sentimental reeds we are inclined to lean on, Russian friendship is the weakest."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*, Boston.

War Bugaboo.—"It was Russia that kept Japan from enjoying the spoils of the Chinese war, and it is Russia again, with her practical suzerainty over China and her Siberian military railway now almost completed, that threatens Japan with destruction.

In fact, a number of able Japanese statesmen are of opinion that some day, near or distant, Japan will have to fight for self-preservation against the overpowering Slav. If Japan had no reason to regard this country as her best friend—and she has many reasons—if she could not see that she can discuss the questions in Hawaii that are vexing her on more satisfactory terms with this Government than with the independent Republic of Hawaii, she would still hesitate to turn her back to her greatest enemy in order to pursue an absurd feud against the American Government. Japan has 'troubles of her own' in Asia. She is not likely to jeopard her national existence by engaging in a war for the possession of Hawaii. If the opponents of annexation have no stronger weapon at their command than fear of the 'Americans of the Orient,' they might as well abandon the field."—*The Times-Herald (Ind.)*, Chicago.

Friends with Japan.—"When we made laws against Chinese cheap labor it was because we were in danger of being overrun by Chinese. But the Japanese are not an overrunning race; on the contrary, they are patriotic and self-respecting, and their emigration to Hawaii has been carefully restricted. We shall find it to our interest, and for our reputation as well, to observe and carry out the treaties between Japan and Hawaii. That will be rendering a service to Japan and to civilization. It was the United States, under Commodore Perry, that opened Japan to the rest of the world. Why should we not continue our friendship and reciprocity and aid her development in all ways?

"The Japanese islands are Northern islands. The inhabitants are a hardy race of Mongolian or Mongoloid descent, yet still, like ourselves, with Northern characteristics—Northern men in all essential respects. They proved it in their war with China. They will prove it again when the occasion arises. It is for our advantage to be friends with Japan, and Japan may be trusted to see that, given the fair and equitable dealing under existing treaties which we propose, it is for her advantage that Hawaii should belong to the United States."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, New York.

Protectorate Better than War of Conquest.—"Japan's protest against the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands exposes and brings to the front of the discussion the kernel of the Hawaiian trouble—the Asiatic question.

"There are now in Hawaii nearly 50,000 Asiatics. Almost one half of the population is Asiatic, equally divided between China and Japan. The dispute of the Hawaiian Government with Japan before the annexation treaty was signed arose over the matter of Japanese immigration. Under the free conditions of immigration which have heretofore existed the hordes of Asia would in a few years overwhelm both the natives and the white foreigners. In large measure the heavy immigration of Asiatics



FRIENDLY ADVICE TO JAPAN.

UNCLE SAM: "My young friend, I will read this very carefully. In the mean time, perhaps, you'd better not pull too hard on that coat-tail. I might lose my balance and fall on you."—*The Journal*, Detroit.

has been due to the American sugar exploiters, who wanted the benefit of cheap coolie labor.

"Now the question is how to stop the Asiatic immigration, and the men in control of the Government can see no easier way than to turn the islands over to the United States and secure the benefit of our laws against Asiatic immigration. Japan's protest is said to be practically in the form of an ultimatum, and it is clear that annexation will not be accomplished without friction and possibly a struggle with the new military leaders of the Orient. . . .

"If on the other hand we declare, as the friendly protector of a weak neighboring nation in whose destiny we are deeply interested, that Hawaii shall have the right to make her own laws and must be free from interference or oppression from other nations, we would have as good a chance to accomplish without war the end sought, we would escape the odious charge of conspiracy and conquest, and would have the moral support of all the nations interested except China and Japan, and this support would have a cooling effect on Japan's war fever. European nations are as desirous of restraining Asiatic power and influence within their present limits as we are. The United States would have strong ground in protesting against the overrunning of Hawaii by Asiatics and their subsequent control of the islands."—*The Republic (Bryan Dem.)*, St. Louis.

Warning to Japan.—"Were Japan ten times as strong as she is, or were the allied powers of Europe the protestants in the case, the situation would not be in the slightest degree altered, nor could the United States afford to be influenced by the protest. It is perfectly plain that we can never allow any other nation to acquire the Sandwich Islands. To do so would be to surrender the foothold we have gained in the Pacific and lay our Western coast open to invasion of a hostile force, with no check outside the actual harbors.

"Furthermore, this country can not afford to see such a country fall into the hands of the Chinese and Japanese coolies, who constitute a large part of the Hawaiian population. With its wonderful agricultural resources, it is destined to become one of the richest and most productive spots on earth, and under the wise and fostering administration of such a government as this, it will quickly develop into a high state of civilization and prosperity. Under Japanese control it would soon become what Cuba is under Spanish control."—*The Globe (Nat. Dem.)*, St. Paul, Minn.

"Of course there is no present likelihood of hostilities between this country and Japan, but there are other ways of making trouble besides going to war. At the same time, there is no use winking at the fact that if Hawaii were to be the scene of a conflict between the United States and Japan, the latter would stand almost as good a chance of winning the bout as the former. No nation on the face of the earth—no two of them—could come here and whip us; but for us to go 2,000 to 5,000 miles away to fight would be quite a different matter."—*The News (Dem.)*, Savannah, Ga.

"If the Japanese and natives take it into their heads to come to this country, they can not be shut off by any form of legislation, and such an invasion might prove even more serious than that of the Chinese prior to the exclusion act. California will gain nothing in the annexation of the islands, and much may be hazarded."—*The Express*, Los Angeles, Cal.

"The question for other powers to answer is not, What right has the United States to annex Hawaii? It is, Has not Hawaii the right to annex herself to the United States, if she deems it to be to her interest to do so?"—*The Mail and Express*, (Rep.) New York.

PROGRESS OF THE TARIFF BILL.

THE House of Representatives, on March 31, passed the Dingley tariff bill which had been introduced on the first day of the extra session of Congress, March 15. The bill, as amended by the finance committee, was reported to the Senate on May 25, and, after a debate lasting about six weeks, passed the Senate July 7, by a vote of 38 to 28. The bill now goes to a conference committee of both Houses for an adjustment of the differences. The Senate bill reenacts the anti-trust sections of the Wilson law, substitutes reciprocity and retaliatory provisions

for those passed by the House, and proposes a stamp tax on bonds, debentures, and certificates of stock. Besides these changes there are said to be 874 amendments of various degrees of importance to be reconciled between the two branches of Congress. The conference committee, which has power to frame entirely new schedules if so disposed, consists of:

Senators: Allison of Iowa, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Platt of Connecticut, Burrows of Michigan, Republicans; Jones of Nevada, Silverite; Vest of Missouri, Jones of Arkansas, and White of California, Democrats.

Representatives: Dingley of Maine, Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois, Grosvenor of Ohio, Republicans; and Bailey of Texas, McMillin of Tennessee, and Wheeler of Alabama, Democrats.

The affirmative vote on the Senate bill was made up of 35 Republicans, Messrs. Jones (of Nevada) and Mantle, Silverites, and Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana, Democrat. Twenty-seven Democrats and Mr. Cannon of Utah, Silver Republican, voted against the bill. There were eight pairs and the Populists refrained from voting. The bill differs in numerous respects from the measure proposed by the Senate finance committee [*LITERARY DIGEST*, May 15], notably in the omission of proposed emergency taxes on tea and beer and the adoption of a stamp tax fixing the following rates:

"Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness, issued after September 15, 1897, by any association, company, or corporation, on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, five cents; and on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any such association, company, or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents; and on all transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents. Exemptions from the stamp tax are made in the case of the state, county, and municipal bonds and the stocks and bonds of cooperative building associations."

Republican Senators adopted the party caucus as a means of determining united action on the various schedules and the opposition directed criticism schedule by schedule. The caucus substituted a specific duty on sugar for the mixed duty proposed by the finance committee, secured Republican Party support for a duty on hides and other mooted schedules, and proved effective in expediting the passage of the measure. In the course of the debate a number of incidents attracted special public attention. Among these were the rejection of Mr. Cannon's proposed bounty on agricultural products and Mr. Allen's proposed bounty on beet sugar. Various anti-trust amendments were defeated. Party lines were broken on the lumber, flax, jute, and cotton schedules, and newspaper notice was taken of Southern Senators, in particular, who favored a duty on raw cotton on the ground of antagonism to discrimination against the section they represent.

The "sound-money" independent press criticizes the senate bill as an immoderate tariff measure, unwarranted by the mandate of McKinley voters at the last election, and foredoomed to failure as a revenue measure. The desire for speedy action by the conference committee is generally added to these criticisms. The regular Democratic press characterizes the measure as evidence of plutocratic control of the national Government.

We confine quotations at this stage of tariff legislation to the Republican press:

The Question of Revenue.—"Longer delay would have been excusable, if necessary for improvement of the measure. But it is the verdict of Republican Senators themselves that the bill was less satisfactory when it came from their committee than when it came from the House. Republican Senators were not willing to support the sugar schedule reported, and went back nearly to the rate adopted by the House. They declined to impose additional internal taxes and the duty on tea, in order to make up for excessive reduction of duties on imports, and in many other respects the caucus of Republican Senators restored or moved nearer to the rates of the House. As it now stands, the tariff is lower than the act of 1890 on nearly every schedule on which it materially differs, but is altogether more protective and satisfactory than

when it was reported, tho still needing improvement in some respects.

"The most serious of these concerns the revenue-producing power of the bill. It is a pity that the suggestion of Secretary Gage, to raise about \$16,000,000 more revenue by a tax on sugar refined from raw sugar imported prior to the passage of the act was not made early enough to be incorporated in the bill by formal act of the Republican caucus and the finance committee. It is calculated to recover for the Government a part of the revenue which refiners sought to turn into their own pockets by heavy importations at present duties, and by afterward advancing prices to cover the increase of duties. The action of the conference committee on the suggestion will be watched with much interest, and also its action on the changes regarding bagging, burlaps, cotton ties, and pine lumber, by which some millions of revenue were sacrificed.

"The statement that duties under the pending bill as it stands will average 50 per cent., as they did under the McKinley act, may be greatly misunderstood. It refers only to dutiable imports, including sugar which was not dutiable under the act of 1890. In an ordinary year the imports of sugar would be not far from \$90,000,000 in value, and at proposed rates, averaging 75 per cent., would yield about \$67,000,000. This would leave other dutiable imports, which amounted in 1893 to \$400,000,000 to bear, according to Senator Allison's estimate, only about \$145,000,000 duties, or only about 36 per cent., against 50 per cent. on the same articles under the McKinley act. The iron and cotton schedules, except in a few items, are not higher than those of the present law, tho believed to be adequate now for protection, owing to the great advance of those industries in the seven years. The earthen and glassware, lumber, agricultural and silk schedules are not far below the McKinley rate, and the wool schedule will average about the same, but much revenue has been sacrificed in the chemical, tobacco, spirits, and especially in the hemp and jute schedules by changes in the Senate. In the absence of the complete estimates which the Treasury and committee clerks should now be able to furnish, it does not seem clear that the measure will yield in its present form as much revenue as it should, and it is obviously the duty of the conference committee, if that mistake exists, to repair it so far as possible."—*The Tribune, New York*.

Reciprocity and Retaliation.—"The portions of the bill which must inevitably affect our international trade relations are the reciprocity and retaliatory sections. There was general dissatisfaction among Republicans with the House reciprocity bill. It was contended that it was too narrow in its provisions in that it did not offer enough articles to trade upon and that no treaties with South American republics could be negotiated under it. The Senate reciprocity clause empowers the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make reciprocity treaties, extending not more than five years, giving 20-per-cent. reduction in duties on designated articles or placing articles on the free list. The House bill provided for certain specific reduction of duty on specific articles as the basis of reciprocity agreements. The objection urged to the effect that the Senate bill would be unconstitutional, in that it deprived the House of Representatives of its constitutional function to originate revenue bills, was not based on logic or law. The Senate bill provides for treaties instead of retaliation, and the treaties contemplated are clearly within the treaty-making power. The retaliatory section [import duty to be increased by the amount of bounty on exports paid by a foreign government] is an act of self-preservation to prevent bounty-earning goods from other countries from breaking down an industry which it is the policy of the present Administration to foster."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago*.

"As to reciprocity, the House sent to the Senate a specified list of articles which the President was authorized to place on the free list. For this clear and explicit authority, the Senate has substituted a general provision for commercial treaties, first to be negotiated abroad and then to be ratified at home. In this clause it is to be hoped that the conference committee will revert to the simple plan of the House, which is far preferable to the intricate scheme having its origin in the jealousy of the treaty-confirming power."—*The Mail and Express, New York*.

"In brief, the Senate has vacated most of its positions on this tariff. Those that it has not vacated are untenable. Trouble

will be saved by their prompt abandonment."—*The Press, New York*.

"The suggested tax on bond and stock transactions might be less obnoxious than the previous notion of a tax on bank checks or on mortgages, but it is a perilous departure from traditional practise and ought not to be adopted. It smacks too much of the rigor of war taxation, and concedes too much to the prejudices of Populism. In all probability it is put forward merely in a tentative way, and is likely to be dropped at once before the objection which is certain to develop. If added revenue is necessary, it would be best to turn to some other expedient. A Republican Senate can not afford to offend the conservative financial interests of the country."—*The Journal, Boston*.

Promise Redeemed.—"The Republican Party has redeemed its promise to restore tariff protection to American industry, and do away with the deficit in the national revenues, which has depleted the Treasury of its gold, and compelled the Government to increase its bonded debt by new issues to meet its current expenses. If the new tariff does not have the full effect desired this year, it will not be the fault of the tariff, but will be due entirely to the long delay imposed upon its friends in the Senate in passing it, a delay which has enabled importers to rush in large stocks of goods, dutiable under the new tariff.

"We believe, however, that the effect of this delay has been much exaggerated, and that as soon as the purchasing power of the people has been restored by good crops and wages to workmen, the surplus of importations will quickly be absorbed to meet immediate necessities, making the way clear for home manufactured goods in our markets."—*The Advertiser, Newark, N. J.*

Any Settlement Welcome.—"The measure is not much better as a scheme of protection than as a revenue-producer. Where it provides additional protection in one direction it shuts our manufacturers out from foreign markets which they were beginning to invade, to the great advantage of the industries of the country. The tax on hides is likely to cripple the leather and shoe industries for the benefit of the cattle trust, and the heavy tax on third-class wool will cripple the greatest carpet manufactories in the world without benefiting anybody, for our wool-growers do not produce this kind of wool. The only excuse offered is that frauds would be committed if the rate on third-class wool should be made reasonable. There is not much reason for Philadelphians to rejoice over the schedules of this tariff as it now stands, but they will be glad to have the tariff question settled in some way as soon as possible."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia*.

A Twisted Bill.—"We believe that on a majority of the schedules the bill is now a better bill than when it left the House; but the twisting of the provisions to serve one or two great interests on certain vital points has given the measure such a character as to wholly overslaugh the general improvement on the duties of minor importance. These are the fixing of the sugar schedule for the enrichment of the sugar trust, the refusal of the amendment to prevent the tariff from being used to protect monopolistic combinations, the insertion of the duty on hides at the dictate of the silver Senators, and the adoption of the incongruity of free cotton from the Wilson measure. For the refusal to adopt an effective anti-trust proviso the responsibility rests on both House and Senate, and it will be a heavy load for the Republican Party to bear before the people in future elections."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.), Pittsburg*.

Trust Talk.—"The members of Congress succeed fairly well in framing and passing bills on any subject in which they are interested; but, when it comes to trusts, in which the people are represented, they make a wretched failure. The intense zeal displayed during the consideration of the tariff bill gives hope that some serious attempts will be made at the next session of Congress to consider this matter with the intention of regulating it. It is scarcely possible that the enthusiasm displayed by the Democrats in both Houses will cool off entirely between now and December. The Republicans are always ready to attack trusts at the proper time and place, but they have been unwilling to handicap the entire business of the country, through a tariff bill, in order to provide campaign capital for the Democrats."—*The American (Rep.), Baltimore*.

"There has been a continuing hullabaloo about the sugar trust,

and when a Pop-Dem. gets at the Dutch standard of color No. 16, and the use of the polariscope, his mind gives way and he murmurs over the differential calculus! They know nothing about the sugar scales or schedules, but are leather-lunged that there is a 'trust.' But the sugar trust has not attempted to make the Government buy for the people at double price all the refined sugar produced or imported; and therefore it can not, if the worst be said, compete in greed, cheek, obtrusive selfishness, and an abnormal passion to run the country, with the silver trust, that demands the United States shall take all they can produce at two prices."—*The Standard-Union, Brooklyn.*

"As a matter of course, the stock-brokers and their bankers in New York, and other large financial centers where stock-gambling is established as a legitimate occupation, will oppose the amendment, and if necessary they will raise a large corruption fund to prevent its adoption. We do not believe that it will become a part of the tariff law, but whether it does or not it is quite certain that there will still remain an ugly deficit in the revenue of the Government which will be hard to overcome without resorting to some other new departures in taxation."—*The Republican (Sil. Rep.), Denver.*

"Even if there were any relationship between it and the tariff, the trust question is entirely too important to be made an appendix, vermiform or other, to a bill designed to produce adequate revenue for the Government and adequate protection for industries."—*The Globe Democrat, St. Louis.*

THE COAL-MINERS' STRIKE.

BITUMINOUS coal-miners in five States began a strike for increase of pay on the Fourth of July. Reports indicate that about 125,000 miners are out and that the mines in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are generally closed. Operations in West Virginia, however, have not ceased at this writing. The strike is directed by the national executive board of the United Mine-Workers. The order to strike read in part:

At the last annual convention of the United Mine-Workers of America, held in the city of Columbus, Ohio, January 12 to 16, 1897, after a full and careful review of the distressing condition of our craftsmen, brought on by the continued reductions in our wages, in order to prevent any further reduction taking place and to secure for us a rate of wages that will enable us to live as Americans ought to, so as to realize from our labor at least a sufficiency to provide the necessities of life, it was determined that the scale of prices should be advanced to the following rates:

Pennsylvania (Pittsburg district), pick-mining, 60 cents per ton; Ohio, pick-mining, 60 cents per ton; Indiana (bituminous), pick-mining, 60 cents per ton; Illinois (Grape Creek), pick-mining, 55 cents per ton. The rest of the State (Illinois), the mining rate of 1894.

This scale of prices having been rejected by the operators, it is therefore ordered that all work by members of the United Mine-Workers of America shall be stopped on Saturday evening, July 3.

The document urges unanimity, reminds the men that they who would be free must strike the first blow themselves, points to the alleged business revival in which they ought to share, suggests the watchword "labor is worthy of its hire, and mine-workers are entitled to a fair day's pay for a fair day's work," and adds that "to insure success great care should be exercised by all that no breach of the peace occur at any time or place or under any circumstances."

The center of the strike is in the Pittsburg districts. *The Outlook*, New York, quotes the late Joseph D. Weeks—one of the most competent of statisticians—on the course of miners' wages in this district as follows: January 1, 1880, 92 cents per ton; 1885, 79 cents; 1890, 79 cents; 1895, 69 cents. Since 1895 wages have continued to decline and the men now assert that wages are but 54 cents a ton.

Correspondence to the *Chicago Times-Herald* from Ohio alleges that the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company (mines at Turtle Creek and Plum Creek, Pa.) of which W. P. De Armit is president, is responsible for the strike which other operators would have been glad to avert by increasing the scale. An

appeal against "De Armitism," issued by the United Mine-Workers last March, is quoted, saying:

"This company has secured a perpetual injunction against every member of our union, which debars them from 'trespassing' on their property. Thus we are prevented from even speaking to their employees, and they themselves are afraid to open their mouths, except to utter the sentiments they are requested to utter by their master.

"Now, we are determined to try, by every possible legal manner, to end this state of affairs, and, notwithstanding that the arrogance and hauteur which has already brought about such deplorable conditions may reaffirm the sentiment of that other contemner of public opinion who said, 'The public be d—d,' we still have hope that when our fellow citizens understand the condition of our craftsmen and the responsibility for the same, that this company can be so made to feel that neither its president nor itself is sufficiently king of this country as to be permitted longer to continue their rapacity.

"Among the enslaving conditions enforced upon its employees by this company we especially complain of one which, by a contract, procured in ways which we need not herein mention, prohibits those employees from quitting their employment, as said contracts are not only sustained by the laws of the State, but each individual has also been forced to make affidavit to carry out its provisions under pain of exclusion from the works. We stand prepared to furnish full information, in detail, to any person sufficiently interested to make application for the same."

The officary of the American Federation of Labor indorsed this appeal, and, with representatives of other labor organizations, indorses the present strike.

The federal court took early cognizance of part of the strike in Ohio upon the application of the receivers of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company and of the Wheeling, Lake Erie, and Pittsburg Coal Company. Judge Taft, of the United States Circuit Court, directed the United States marshal and his deputies to protect the mining and railroad property now being operated by the receivers under order of the court, pending proper proceedings for an injunction against all persons engaged in any attempt to interfere with lawful operations of the properties.

Strike for Living Wages.—"Of what account is the boasted freedom of a republic which produces in one century of its existence vast armies of semi-starving laborers! To the thousands of miners earning less than \$3 a week the declaration of independence can be nothing if not a mockery. Condemned as they are to a something worse than slavery, the inauguration on the national holiday of their latest effort to make a stand against fate is peculiarly a pitiable spectacle. They seem to be animated at present by the sentiment that they may as well starve without work as to starve with it. This is an heretical and anarchistic idea, no doubt, but if they persist in entertaining it what are the coal barons and the people in general going to do about it?

"The miners appear to be at the bottom of the scale of industrial slaves. Generally kept in debt to their employers by one means or another, and receiving as the reward for the hardest of labor a mere pittance of food and clothing, which is likewise denied them when physically incapable or when the operators see fit to dispense with their services, their condition is, perhaps, about as wretched as any large body of human beings may well be made. And if they should take it into their heads to live on air awhile the industrial civilization may soon have confronting it a problem of serious proportions. The commencement of any extensive strike under conditions of general distress is a menace to the peace of the immediate future, and the developments of the present one will be watched with much concern."—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

Bad State of the Coal Industry.—"The bituminous-coal industry has been in so bad a state, for several years, that there is by no means work enough to keep all the miners busy for even ten months in the year. It is not likely that the average number of days of work obtained is over two hundred at the utmost. It may be decidedly less. Some miners work nearly full time, but others, in less favored mines, are idle so great a part of every year that they can barely eke out a miserable existence. This class is lamentably large.

"The trouble seems to be more the substitution of machinery

for hand labor than any falling-off in the actual quantity of coal mined, but the natural growth which would have come in good times has been wanting. That has made the increased use of new appliances and methods all the harder for the miners to endure. Under existing conditions the number of miners is altogether too great for steady work.

"A great strike, therefore, is largely a substitute for less equal and haphazard idleness. It effects a diminution in the coal supply such as must be brought about in some way. A general strike is no worse than the irritating, often grinding, and sometimes ruinous uncertainty and unsteadiness of ordinary mining conditions. Both are deplorable, but unless the strike which seems to be inevitable shall prove more protracted and hard to settle than most labor troubles of like nature, it will merely be the substitution of one form of loss, hardship, and demoralizing involuntary idleness for another.

"That is why the threatened mining strike seems more like a new and terrible evil than it really is."—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

Is the Strike Opportune?—"From the general point of view the existing business conditions do not warrant any radical movement on the part of wage-earners. There is evidence of a gradual betterment, but the outlook is not such as to give assurance of a pressure of orders in any line of business. Indeed, a rush is not considered desirable by business men generally, who prefer a slow but sure improvement in business. Despite this difference of opinion the strikers will have a large share of popular sympathy. They have been getting extremely low wages, and their work has been very unsteady. This has forced they down to a hand-to-mouth living of the barest kind; and it is only natural for men thus situated to stake what little they have to lose in an attempt to better their condition."—*The Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee.*

"No such movement is justifiable unless there is a fair and reasonable prospect of immediate or early success, and the operators just now are not only not inclined to make concession, but to regard the non-operation of the mines for some time to come as by no means disadvantageous to their interests.

"Nevertheless, the extremely low wages which the men receive will give them more than an ordinary measure of good-will and sympathy. Certainly no other class of toilers is more entitled to the fairest consideration their employers can give them in advancing wages to the highest point they can afford to pay."—*The Bulletin, Philadelphia.*

"Aside from the small sacrifice involved in the surrender of work, the miners seem to feel that this is an opportune time for a strike. Little clothing is needed and the only shelter that they will want will be shelter from the sun. The crops are coming on and will yield a living almost for the effort in going after the food. As far as comfort goes, no better time could probably have been chosen."—*The Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio.*

"Owing to the large influx of foreign labor in the coal-fields, within recent years, the operators are masters of the situation. While keeping up prices, they have been constantly grinding down wages. In many sections the wage scale has fallen to figures almost on a par with those of the Old World. But the

operators are not satisfied, and, as the strike means higher prices, many of them eagerly welcome it. The exactions of capital and the gradual weeding out of American labor by aliens, in many industries, are matters which call for national investigation and correction."—*The Item, Philadelphia.*

"It is fair to assume that public opinion will do more than

any other one thing to decide the issue of this strike, as it does of all strikes of large proportions, and public opinion will inevitably go with that side which shows a disposition to meet the situation fairly and to submit the differences to arbitration. It would be almost criminal if a few obstinate men on either side should plunge several hundred thousand men in a half-dozen States into a bitter labor war, which once started it would be difficult to see the end of."—*The News, Baltimore.*

"A strike is a sort of war, and has many of the horrors of war. It is a violent, unnatural, and illogical method of settling difficulties, and its beginning must be deplored and its end hailed with delight."—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

"In England the greed of mine-owners and mine-operators became so insatiate that the coal-pits were filled with women and children, who loaded the coal and dragged it to the elevating shafts, toiling in harness and half naked. Human flesh and blood, British manhood and womanhood became cheaper than the flesh of mules and after a great clamor reforms were accomplished. It may be that the people of the United States have a like duty pressing upon them, and it is urgent that the coal troubles should receive a thorough investigation. With the unlimited supply underground and the improved machinery for excavating it, there is no excuse for a coal famine."—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MOST people can not brook Bryan; he is too much like Tennyson's.—*The Press, New York.*

WHATEVER individuals may think of the Queen as a woman, Ireland knows her only as a sovereign.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

THE work of the Senate on the tariff bill reminds one of a government contractor finishing a post-office job.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

REMEMBERING Washington's advice Uncle Sam refuses to enter into any entangling alliances with Lilioukalani.—*The Herald, Salt Lake City.*

ANY additional duty on hempen rope can not fail to injure the infant lynching industries of Ohio and the Southern States.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

BUT Cornell must admit, tho, that when it comes to long-distance records the Queen is doing very well with the English stroke.—*The News, Detroit.*

DEFENDERS of the national honor will doubtless be disturbed to learn that the Iowa Democrats still favor unpacking the Supreme Court.—*The News, Detroit.*

NOW it is in order for Judge Bradley of Washington to order the acquittal of the whole American people for contempt of the Senate. He can do so on a technicality, but not otherwise.—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

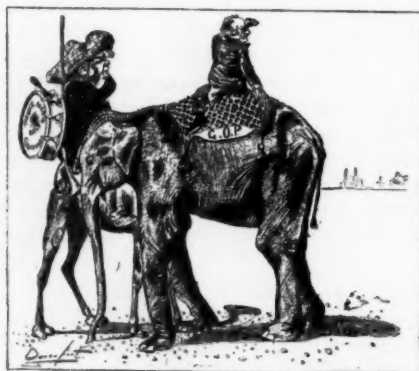
THE class in political geography will be interested to know that Hawaii is the last island group in the whole vast Pacific Ocean that remains independent. If Hawaii be annexed the "partition" of the Pacific will be complete.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

DIOGENES was on foot, with a bicycle lantern

"Why do you carry that lantern?" inquired the king.

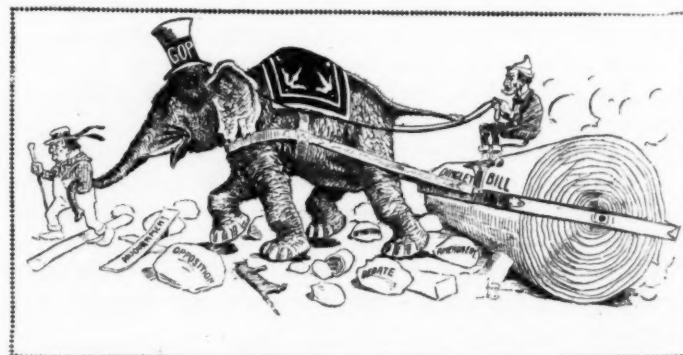
"I am looking for the best wheel on the market," quoth Diogenes, "and up to the present date each man I have met has recommended a different one."—*The Capitol, Washington.*

THE Cretan insurgents evidently have a very good opinion of their own prowess. They have informed Admiral Harris that, if 5,000 of their number were allowed to go to Thessaly, they would soon drive the Turks across the frontier. The admiral thinks it is a pity they were not allowed to try.



ADVANCE AGENT OF PROSPERITY MCKINLEY: "I'll swear, Mark, it doesn't look as if the rest of the procession is coming."

—*The Journal, New York.*



SMOOTHING THE ROAD TO PROSPERITY NOT SO EASY.

—*The Journal, Chicago.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE STYLE OF TWENTIETH-CENTURY ART.

IN the recent evolution of Parisian taste, M. Eugène Müntz foresees danger to the long-established French school of painting and architecture. Under the above title (*Cosmopolis* for June) he makes a strong plea for an eclecticism which shall include the best of all ages and all countries. With regard to some of the new methods and the abolishing of classic models, he says:

"From the suppression of the museums to that of the schools was but a single step. The end is not yet; one does not care to turn from so pleasant a path. Who does not know that this second departure is approved by some independent artists, among whom is a man of much talent, but too forgetful of that which he owes to the lessons of his predecessors?"

"Thenceforth, more study of the positive sciences such as perspective and anatomy; more effort to make the young profit by the experience of their elders. The beginner will be placed, a pencil or brush in his hand (tho why should these tools of a too-refined civilization not be proscribed too?), before any kind of a model, as commonplace or as vulgar as possible, and face to face, free from all preconceived ideas and all reminiscence, he is forced to translate his impression with absolute independence. As bizarre as this appears, the method is not new. Thanks to M. de la Sizeranne, we know that the first English Preraphaelites proceeded thus! Ruskin prohibited young painters from choosing, rejecting, or slighting, as well as composing, imagining, even essaying experiments; their business being, according to him, to follow humbly and conscientiously the paths of nature and the drawing of the finger of God. Maddox-Brown made his pupil Rossetti copy tobacco-boxes for some months. And there was reason: it is necessary from time to time to renew formulas too soon out of date, and to revive idealism by the leaven of realism. But history does not forget to tell us with what promptitude such men as Rossetti, Millais, and Hunt renounce a program too absolute to be practical."

The author does not leave England without seeking to find how that country has attained, in architecture and the decorative arts, to the solidity and homogeneity of taste that all connoisseurs are pleased to recognize. Without doubt it is due to an eclecticism broader than that of France, which, back of its original appearance and national name (Tudor, Queen Anne, etc.), has bearing upon it the Flemish and Italian Renaissance, and the arts of India, China, and Japan. Everywhere, the point of departure in the new education has been the study of ancient models. The English appear more independent because they have less anxiety about pureness than the French; their assimilation of ancient types is sometimes more crude because they are not constrained by any sentiment of shades. The very fact that French art is lighter and more finished makes it less striking, less attractive than the more solid forms and copious coloring of that across the Channel. It is doubtless assiduous study of ancient models that gives to their creations, if not actual elegance, at least harmony. Says M. Müntz further:

"It is easy to draw a moral from these observations, which I could multiply indefinitely by extending them to Germany, Austria, and Italy. The fact that so great efforts are principally directed against France, and that they tend to dispossess us of the monopoly that has been assured to us for more than two centuries, since the time of Colbert and Le Brun, is sufficient to establish the excellence of the methods so long in vogue in our country. It is a truth too often forgotten, that the French school has only become great by opposition. Foreign example teaches us that instead of repudiating and squandering this sacred heritage, we ought to apply ourselves to building it up again; our present duty is to revive, not suppress a system which, as history proclaims, has brought us so long an era of prosperity and glory. 'The secrets of art,' says Albert Dürer, 'are easily lost, but it is only with great difficulty and after a long time that one can find them.'"

But, from this domination of a common ideal, would there not arise a sameness and would not each school want to claim the credit? The author thinks not. Each nation would appropriate and assimilate the principles of the Renaissance (for example), and there would be French Renaissance, English, Spanish, German. There would be a national style where all would obey common laws and dogmas and yet preserve his own individuality.

From such an eclecticism might come a new style, the twentieth-century style. But to the innovators who are clamoring too impatiently for this M. Müntz says:

"Let us reason a little: a style does not improvise itself; in order to create one, it is not sufficient to modify the design of some furniture or utensils; it is not sufficient that a decorator tortures his mind to invent something unheard of; let him try to revive the thousand manifestations of social life, manners as well as costumes; another necessary thing is adhesion of all to the new ideal; and the abdication of individual fantasies, of the desire of independence, before common effort. Commence then, ye critics, by putting your stamp upon what this style ought to be! Artists and the public will lose no time in falling into line."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TWO LITERARY HEROES.

THE annals of art and of letters are filled with stories of heroism on the part of those seeking to make a name for themselves and to compel recognition of their genius. Not often, however, has it fallen to the lot of genius to wage heroic war against difficulties that last throughout a lifetime. In this respect the lives of the two American historians, Prescott and Parkman, furnish us unique examples of fortitude and perseverance.

In the sixth of its series of articles on "American Bookmen," *The Bookman* gives us brief biographies of these two men, so handicapped, by failing eyesight, for historical research, and yet so triumphant in overcoming their physical defects by means of a strong will and a retentive mind.

Bancroft, Motley, Prescott, and Parkman were all Massachusetts men, educated at Harvard, and all living, at one time or another, within a stone's throw of Boston Common. All had much in common, therefore, in training, in social atmosphere, and in traditional beliefs; but Prescott and Parkman were in many important respects more closely related than the others. What we read between their pages, says M. A. De Wolfe Howe, who writes the articles in *The Bookman*, "is a tale of unflinching courage and successful struggle, not in spurts of a few months or years, but for a lifetime, against difficulties so disheartening that a man might own them too much for him and yet prove himself no coward."

Prescott was born in Salem, May 4, 1796, and entered Harvard as a sophomore in 1811. The accident that cast such a cloud over his life is thus narrated:

"When the college officers had left the students in the Commons Hall one day after dinner, there was a frolic of a sort not unknown to later generations. Prescott had had no part in it, and was leaving the table when something caused him to look back. At the instant of his turning, his open eye, the left, was violently struck by a large piece of hard bread thrown without special aim in his direction.

"He fell senseless to the ground, was carried to his father's house in Boston, where he became alarmingly ill, and soon it was found that his left eye, tho never bearing outward mark of the blow, had entirely lost its vision."

He returned to college, however, and completed the course. Mr. Howe then continues the story of his life as follows:

"Nature could not have bestowed a more serviceable gift upon Prescott than that which enabled a friend to say of him: 'He could be happy in more ways, and more happy in every one of them, than any other person I have ever known.' Very soon his

resources of good cheer and courage were taxed to the uttermost, for the uninjured eye began to show that sympathy which an eye often expresses toward its injured mate to the utter disregard of the sympathy due to the owner of both of them. His right eye became inflamed and so painful as to affect most seriously the health of his entire body.

"His mother's father, Thomas Hickling, was the consul of the United States at St. Michael's Island in the Azores, and thither the young man was sent in the hope that the sea voyage and the different life would mend his health. But he had not been there long when the dark room again became his habitation. Within its walls he sang aloud and exercised, walking hundreds of miles, he said, and his cousins, admitting a little light on the page of a book, read to him by the hour.

But neither the life at St. Michael's nor the advice of the specialists he consulted in London and Paris, when he was able to continue his travels, gave him any material help. Nothing which he brought home with him in 1817 was of such value as his 'noctograph,' a contrivance made by one of the famous Wedgwood family for writing without using the eyes. It had the appearance of a portfolio, about nine by ten inches in size. When unfolded it was seen to be crossed by sixteen parallel brass wires. Underneath them was a sheet of carbonated paper, over the white paper which was to receive the writing. An ivory stylus, kept within bounds by the wires and an outside frame, made the impression through the one sheet upon the other. With this device all of Prescott's writing was achieved.

"He did not proceed at once upon his return from Europe to make himself an historian, but first abandoned his hopes of studying law, and then married. Fortunately his father's means were sufficient to relieve him of the need of earning a living. A mercantile career, which his eyesight would have permitted, had no attractions for him, and strange as it may seem that a life of literary labor was possible when a 'learned profession' was not, he deliberately made up his mind to undertake the profession of letters. He believed it to be possible to make his ears do the service of his eyes, and, counting all the costs and difficulties, set about an elaborate preparation for his chosen work. . . . The beginning of his Spanish studies was due to his cherished friend, ultimately his biographer, Mr. George Ticknor, who in the autumn of 1824 read him the lectures on Spanish literature which he had prepared for the Senior Class of Harvard College. Soon afterward Prescott was casting about for the subject of a history to which he should devote his serious efforts, and one of the personal memoranda which he continued to make through his life is found to read, 'I subscribe myself to the History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, January 19, 1826.' A letter which he wrote immediately to Mr. Alexander H. Everett, our Minister at Madrid, concerning his project, wrought a new injury to his eye, and when the books which Mr. Everett was to send him from Spain arrived they found him utterly disabled. 'With my transatlantic treasures lying around me,' he wrote at a later day, 'I was like one pining from hunger in the midst of abundance.'

"How was it possible, one asks, for a man in his condition to do anything? The beginnings were indeed discouraging. His first reader knew nothing of Spanish. 'I can not even now recall to my mind without a smile,' wrote Prescott near his death, 'the tedious hours in which, seated under some old trees in my country residence, we pursued our slow and melancholy way over

pages which afforded no glimmering of light to him, and from which the light came dimly struggling to me through a half-intelligible vocabulary.' A second reader who knew the language was better, but best of all were Prescott's own strength and courage. As he listened he jotted notes upon his noctograph; afterward these were copied out and read to him, and as he exercised afoot or on horseback his vigorous mind brought form out of chaos. His composition was all done, the corrections were made before he began to dictate his successive chapters to his amanuensis. It is said that he could carry sixty pages of his printed work accurately in mind before committing it in this way to paper. The wonder is not that it took him ten years to complete his first work, but that he could do it at all. When 'Ferdinand and Isabella,' bearing the imprint of 1838, was published, nearly two years after its completion, the author of it immediately received a place in the front rank of historians. Even *The Quarterly Review* was good enough to call it 'by much the first historical work which British America has as yet produced.'

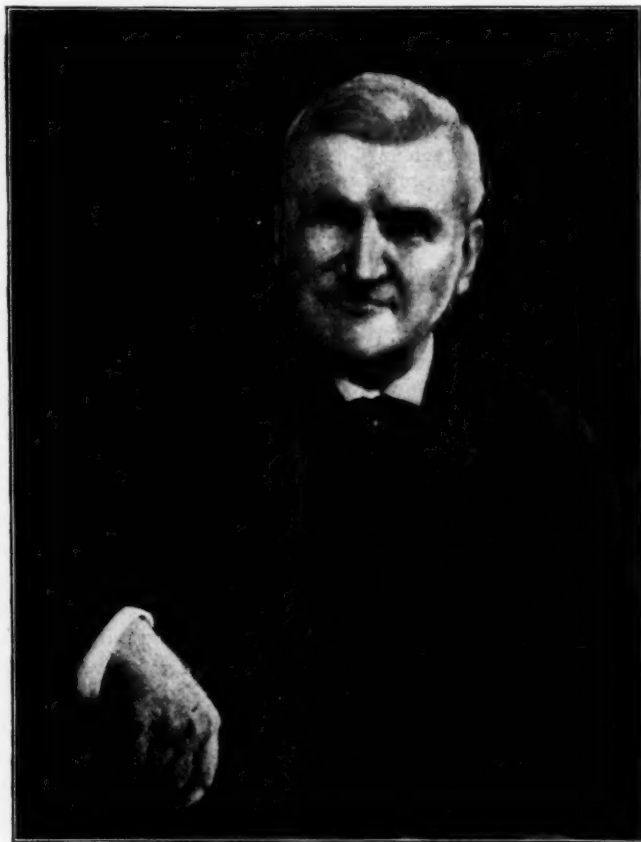
Mr. Howe, turning now to Parkman, states that whereas Prescott's popularity is waning that of Parkman is waxing. We quote again:

"His [Parkman's] themes may have something to do with it, his nearness in method and spirit to our own time something more. As between Prescott and Parkman, the living American historian to whom the first place is most generally accorded today has no hesitation in saying that the reality in Parkman's work makes the difference in his favor. 'In reading Prescott's account of the conquest of Mexico,' says Mr. Fiske, 'one feels oneself in the world of Arabian nights; indeed, the author himself, in occasional comments, lets us see that he is unable to get rid of just such a feeling.'

Modern research has shown that many of the statements made by Prescott on what he accepted as good authority were merely such tales as one should expect from the land of Don Quixote. Parkman, as Mr. Fiske has suggestively pointed out, had the unspeakable advantage of dealing with a life upon which it was possible for him to look with his own eyes before he was deprived of their use."

Parkman (whose authorized life, we are told, is now nearing completion) came of an eminent family, two long-established "Parkman professorships" at Harvard still standing to show the interest of the family in the sciences of medicine and theology. He was early imbued with a passion for the woods, and his college vacations were passed in adventurous expeditions through the districts of New Hampshire and Maine, then almost unexplored. An accident in the college gymnasium interrupted his studies and sent him to Europe in search of health. Being in Rome in Holy Week, he took up his lodging in a monastery of Passionist Fathers, the better to understand the monastic methods of the church which ministered to the Canadian Indians, whose history he was already bent on writing. He returned to graduate, and, at the wish of his family, read law for two years. Mr. Howe continues:

"But his reading then, as in college, even to the neglect of other books, was directed to the theme upon which his heart was



Francis Parkman

"But his reading then, as in college, even to the neglect of other books, was directed to the theme upon which his heart was

set. In 1846 he took the step, in pursuance of his inflexible purpose, which cost him almost fatally dear.

"As he had learned much of woodcraft and a little of the methods of Rome, so he believed it necessary that he should know the Indian for himself. Accordingly he set out for what was then indeed the wild West with his kinsman, Mr. Quincy Shaw. 'A highly irritable organism,' he says of all this period of his life, 'spurred the writer to excess in a course which, with one of different temperament, would have produced a free and hardy development of such faculties and forces as he possessed.' It would be a misuse of words to employ any others than those with which Parkman himself summed up the most crucial portions of his Western experience:

"A complication of severe disorders here seized him,' his words run, 'and at one time narrowly missed bringing both him and his schemes to an abrupt termination, but yielding to a system of starvation, at length assumed an intermittent and much less threatening form. A concurrence of circumstances left him but one means of accomplishing his purpose. This was to follow a large band of Ogilallah Indians, known to have crossed the Black Hill range a short time before. Reeling in the saddle with weakness and pain, he set forth, attended by a Canadian hunter. With much difficulty the trail was found, the Black Hills crossed, the reluctance of his follower overcome, and the Indians discovered on the fifth day encamped near the Medicine Bow range of the Rocky Mountains. On a journey of a hundred miles, over a country in parts of the roughest, he had gained rather than lost strength, while his horse was knocked up and his companion disconsolate with a painful cough. Joining the Indians, he followed their wanderings for several weeks. To have worn the airs of an invalid would certainly have been an indiscretion, since in that case a horse, a rifle, a pair of pistols, and a red shirt might have offered temptations too strong for aboriginal virtue. Yet to hunt the buffalo over a broken country when, without the tonic of the chase, he could scarcely sit upright in the saddle, was not strictly necessary for maintaining the requisite prestige. The sport, however, was good, and the faith undoubting that to tame the devil it is best to take him by the horns.'

"With the personal knowledge of the Indian gained by these heroic means, Parkman also brought back from the West with him a shattered constitution. But as he dealt with his difficulties on the plains, so he dealt with their results throughout his life. It was his purpose to tell the world the things he knew and meant to learn, and 'reeling in the saddle with weakness and pain,' he proceeded to do it. In 1849 'The Oregon Trail,' written originally as a series of papers for *The Knickerbocker Magazine*, appeared as a book. In 1848, when his disorders seemed at their worst, the light of day being unsupportable to his eyes, and his brain driven to a 'wild whirl' by any continued mental effort, he resolved to begin work upon 'The History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac.' The physicians practically told him that it was madness, but he, rightly believing that his salvation lay in effort, gave them no heed. When he began his work he could not listen to the reading of the material he had long been collecting for more than half an hour at a time, and there were many days when nothing could be done. He made his notes with closed eyes upon an apparatus like Prescott's noctograph, except that it had no carbonated paper, and the writing was done directly upon the white sheet with a pencil. When the scrawls were deciphered and read to him, he mastered their import and dictated his narrative. There were the same humorous difficulties that Prescott encountered with foreign documents. 'The language was chiefly French,' he said, 'and the reader was a girl from the public schools, ignorant of any tongue but her own. The effect, tho highly amusing to bystanders, was far from being so to the person endeavoring to follow the meaning of this strange jargon.' Yet in spite of everything his condition did improve, and in 1851 the

book was published. Such was his view of the obstacles he always had to overcome that he believed the results of his work to be better rather than worse because of them."

The completion of the historical series which constituted his life-work was accomplished in 1892, one year before his death, November 8, 1893.

THE AUTHOR OF "ON THE FACE OF THE WATERS."

MRS. STEEL'S story of the days of the Indian mutiny was refused publication, we are told by a writer in *The Critic*, by "every considerable publishing house in America," prior to its

appearance in England and its subsequent success both there and here. A good many garbled and foolish accounts, we are further told, have appeared in our newspapers about her personality, and a good many caricatures have appeared as portraits in the illustrated journals, inasmuch that her family have induced her to refuse consent to any further use of her photographs for purposes of publication.

Mrs. Steel was born April 2, 1847, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, of Scottish parentage on both sides. The following additional particulars are given of her early life:

"The family of which she came was a large one, and very merry withal. One of their chief amusements was theatricals. Her mother used to write the plays, and Mrs. Steel herself was stage-manager, scene-painter, and musical director. Besides these onerous duties, she was wont to act the hero of the drama, her seven brothers agreeing that she could make love more prettily than any of

themselves. When only twenty she married a man whom she had known since they were small children together. He was an Indian civilian, and she thus went straight to India before a decade of years had dulled the memory or clouded the atmosphere of the Indian mutiny. Here was the inspiration of 'On the Face of the Waters.'

Her schooling ceased when she was but fourteen, and tho she was a great reader she has never become a book-worm, her first interests being out-of-doors, in gardening, riding, and games. In music and painting also she takes a keen interest and has exhibited considerable talent. When she went to India she applied herself to learning the language of the natives and to philanthropic work, such as teaching and dispensary work. We quote further:

"Meanwhile, her interest in the natives grew, and, as she was a close observer, she began to lay up much knowledge of their ways and wants. Some of these things she put into a folk-lore book, which Major Temple annotated and published; some into primers for government schools. Of these she wrote three, illustrating two of them herself. Later on she produced a volume on physiology, hygiene, and domestic economy, which is still the local text-book. All these things show Mrs. Steel's sympathy and kindliness; but she declares, if you say so, that she was not so much moved by a sense of duty as impelled by a genuine love of work for its own sake. She never associated herself with any organized mission work, but simply tried to understand the



Wm H. Prescott

natives in the light of their own beliefs. Finally, after she had given many years to the work, and had had some hot-headed encounters with those in authority, the Bengal Government invited her to undertake the inspection of all the female schools in the province, and also to apportion the grants to be given to the Zenana Mission."

Reference is made to her opposition to some government plan in which she gained her point after "an experience such as few men and fewer women have had to endure." The writer then continues:

"She came home seven years ago, with a new life, as it were, before her. It was then that she settled to devote herself to literary work as an occupation. She sent six stories to six magazines—*Blackwood's*, *Macmillan's*, *Chambers's*, etc. All were returned, save that sent to *Macmillan's*, and this magazine subsequently accepted all the rejected tales, among which was one that its author has been known to describe as 'the best story I am ever likely to write.' Since then she has burdened editors no more; the editors and the publishers have come to her."

SIR HENRY IRVING ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

WHEN the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain gave their one hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary dinner May 27, Sir Henry Irving was requested to preside. He did so, and his speech upon that occasion is printed in *The American Art Journal*. It is in a light vein, and tho it has, perhaps, no particular value in itself, it shows one side of the great dramatist's character as a successful after-dinner speaker. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"When I began to consider the responsibility of presiding over this gathering I had certain visitings of compunction. You have heard much about the union of the arts, and every liberal mind must admit that the combination of music, poetry, painting, sculpture, and acting—I am not putting them in order of merit—will often give the highest pleasure to a refined intelligence. Yes; but standing here as a representative of an art which does not occupy the minds of this distinguished company, I can not help wondering, apprehensively, what musicians think sometimes of the place allotted to music in the drama. The technical term for that position is, I believe, 'incidental.' You look through your program in the theater, and if you are a very conscientious student, you may notice, in small type, among a number of odds and ends, the announcement that the 'incidental music' has been composed by—well, probably by somebody who is much worthier to occupy this chair than I am. This is not all. It may be that the orchestra is invisible; you can not see the stimulating gestures of the conductor, because he is ruthlessly imprisoned in the bowels of the earth; at any rate, the incidental strains rise reproachfully from beneath the stage, too often unheeded, I fear, during the entr'actes, in the melodious hum of conversation. Frankly, I find these memories embarrassing. It is no consolation to reflect that I have often died to slow music—for it is with his dying, and not with the music, that the actor wishes the spectators chiefly to concern themselves. I once received a letter, evidently written by a musician, who complained of this association of a stage death with a compassionate chorus of violins: 'Either,' he said, 'either the acting should be good enough without the music, or the music is good enough without the acting.' I declined to discuss such a painful dilemma. For the orchestra, I assure you, there is a very cordial esteem in the theater, even when they are laboring underground, like the perturbed spirit of Hamlet's father. And many plays at the Lyceum have been enhanced by the power of music, which I have acknowledged during my management by securing the cooperation of many of our most gifted composers."

Keats's Ode to a Nightingale.—Prof. William Cleaver Wilkinson, who occupies the chair of poetry in the Chicago University, has been conducting a very severe analysis of two of Keats's most famous poems, the lines "To a Grecian Urn" and

the "Ode to a Nightingale." His conclusions are anything but acceptable to the most ardent of Keats's admirers, and his boldness in not only criticizing many lines but also suggesting other lines to illustrate how the first of the two poems could have been improved upon, has already called out a rather sarcastic communication in *The Critic*. Professor Wilkinson's two critiques are published in *The Bookman* (June, July), and we give here an extract from the latter one, in which he sums up his objections to the ode:

"I see as well as any one that only a poetic spirit touched to the finest issues could have produced Keats's 'Ode to a Nightingale.' There is rare poetry in it, but it is no true poem. The 'Grecian Urn' tempts one to the hazardous experiment of trying to hint, by tentative replacements here and there, how the original poet himself might have made his poem perfect. 'The Nightingale' offers no such temptation. There is almost nothing in it that properly belongs to the subject treated. The first stanza might be much improved, but however improved it has not, except in the closing lines, any title of fitness to be retained in an ode to a nightingale. The second stanza could hardly be improved in beauty and fitness—for a Bacchic inspiration. The third stanza is far less happy—indeed, is not worth the labor it would have cost to make it better. Neither the second nor the third ought to stand at all in this poem; hardly the fourth, or any part of it. The fifth is fine for a purely descriptive piece; but, as already pointed out, it has no relation to the nightingale. . . .

"The simple fact about Keats is that his art was not equal to his genius (it probably never would have been), and that his genius had not time to work itself free from the immaturities and the crudities, I will say even the affectations and the falsities, of youth. The faults of the 'Grecian Urn' are such that the poet, under wise criticism, might easily have removed them. The faults of the 'Nightingale' are such that they could not be removed; for they inhere inseparably in the very idea and structure of the ode. The fine things in it might, however, have been rescued by the poet and turned to fitter uses in quite different poems."

NOTES.

STEVENSON'S posthumous publication, "St. Ives," was left by him in an unfinished condition, the last two or three chapters having been merely outlined. Quiller Couch has been chosen to finish the story, and the critics pretty generally agree that no better selection could have been made for the very delicate task.

THE figure of the Bacchante, by Macmonnies, about the rejection of which by the Boston Public Library such a time has been made, has been accepted by the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York. Prof. Arlo Bates deplors its departure from Boston in the following words:

"It is idle to lament the Bacchante now, yet one can not but remember with regret how ideally it was suited to its place in the court of the library. It gave the most delicately right note of the joy of life which was needed to light the intellectual character which marks the court, both in architecture and in idea. One adds to regret a deep indignation in remembering that the judgment of the architect, the approbation of the highest art authorities on both sides of the sea, the courtesy which would naturally be extended to the donor of a generous gift, have all been outweighed by an unwholesome babble of prurient talk; and that the trustees of the Public Library have not had the manliness to defend the clean-minded and art-loving portion of the public against such a catastrophe."

THE appointment of John Russell Young to the position of librarian of Congress, succeeding Adrian R. Spofford, has subjected the President to considerable criticism. The *Detroit Free Press* characterizes Mr. Young as "a grotesque misfit." Commenting further, *The Press* says: "Fortunately there is no pretense that he has been appointed for his fitness or even with the hope that he will eventually develop into a capable and competent librarian. He has been appointed simply and solely because Senator Quay so willed. Quay, it appears, owned the librarianship among the spoils awarded to him in the general distribution; and he has chosen to give this particular item to Young in payment for partizan and personal service. . . . The fact of Spofford's retention in a subordinate capacity will not relieve the President from the imputation of having violated every principle of civil service reform as well as common sense. . . .

"Had there been any real scarcity in the country of suitable material for the filling of this position there would be less to say in condemnation of what the President has done at the instigation of Senator Quay. But such is not the fact. While there are not a great many first-class librarians in the country there are enough to afford ample material from which to select the man who should have been chosen to fill the place vacated by Librarian Spofford. Among the librarians of the several state and university libraries the President could easily have found the right man—or it may be woman—to worthily fill the place; and whatever his obligations were to Senator Quay, his obligations to the country were greater."

SCIENCE.

SCIENCE A STUDY OF METHODS, NOT OF FACTS.

MOST of our schools teach the facts of chemistry, physics, or botany in their science courses; they are wrong, says Prof. William M. Davis of Harvard. Not the fact, but the method by which we arrive at it, is the thing to teach, and it is this method in which our children need to be trained. Says the professor (*Educational Review*, May):

"If the average citizen, interested in public education, were asked what he understands by 'science in the schools,' he would probably answer: 'Botany, or physics, or chemistry.' In contrast to this view, I wish to emphasize the dependence of true science rather on method than on subject. The essence of science is not that it deals with plants, animals, forces, elements, or compounds, but that *it leads to demonstrable knowledge*: . . . A boy may learn the statement that the Colorado cañon has been carved by water and weather, without any appreciation of the strong argument that demonstrates this conclusion; and this is as if he learned that the sum of the angles of a triangle equals two right angles, without studying the logical demonstration of that valuable theorem. . . .

"The essence of scientific study is its dependence on reason and its independence of individual preference or prejudice. The result of simple, direct observation is scientific, if the facts reported come entirely within the reach of observation. For example, the clear sky is blue; the bright part of the moon waxes and wanes. Likewise the results of observation under the special conditions of simple experiment are scientific. Quartz is hard. Water is less compressible than air. . . .

"The difficulty of scientific study advances when some of the conclusions that it reaches are not discoverable by direct observation or experiment, but require for their discovery a maintained process that may be called investigation. Elaborate investigations have proved that heat is not a thing added to a cold body to make it hot, but the energy of molecular agitation. Likewise it has been shown that radiation is not corpuscular, but is accomplished by some manner of undulation in a highly elastic medium. Here we have to do with existing but invisible processes. Again, it has been demonstrated that stratified rocks, such as bedded shales, were deposited from suspension in water, and that crystalline rocks, such as basaltic lava flows, have cooled from a state of fusion. Here we have to do with processes that might have been observable enough at their time of action, but which are now long past.

"Demonstration in investigations that involve ancient or invisible processes is a much more serious, but not more scientific, undertaking than the counting of the number of legs on spiders and grasshoppers, or than the arguing that vertical angles are equal, and this brings me to the pith of what I wish to say; namely, that scientific studies should be classified as elementary and advanced, according to the nature of the mental activities that they involve. To make this more clear, let me state briefly what seems to be the essence of a well-ordered scientific investigation of relatively advanced grade, and then point out how approach may be gradually made toward it."

Professor Davis goes on to point out that the successive steps in investigation are, first, observation and description, next classification and generalization, aided by invention, to account for puzzling facts, and ending in the formal statement of a hypothesis or theory. Then follows proof of the theory by deduction of consequences and by comparison of these with relevant facts. The simplest problems involve only the first steps in this train; the most complex require them all. The application of all this to education in science is plain. Says Professor Davis:

"Now, as far so science in the schools is concerned, we need a careful selection of problems from various subjects, arranged in advancing order, so that the real nature of investigation and proof shall be laid before the student in the high-school and college. Due care should be given to the selection of problems that

shall have the greatest amount of informational value. By classifying similar problems, much information may be given in the form of corollaries, under the type problem of each class, only one member of which is demonstrated by methods appropriate to its grade. . . .

"The time may come when a special prescription will be made for each pupil to build up such faculties as are too little developed. If a boy is observant at fourteen, but illogical, he might study geometry. If logical, but unobservant, he might study mineralogy. If a boy of sixteen shows little power of 'explaining things,' let him be assigned problems whose solution involves easy invention and proof. If a youth is too prone to accept any haphazard solution that may be offered for a problem, let him be given tasks in which deduction and comparison are conspicuous elements. I do not mean by this that native powers should be neglected; on the contrary, they should be developed to the utmost, for it is in their direction that the boy will make the most useful man—or the girl the most useful woman; but education should also do something in the way of balancing up a lopsided head."

THE LIGHTING SYSTEM OF THE FUTURE.

I N an article under the above heading *The Sanitary Plumber* tells us that present methods of illumination are to be superseded, not by improved incandescent or arc lamps, not by glow-tubes, like those of Tesla or Moore, nor even by Edison's lamp in which the Roentgen rays fall on a phosphorescent substance and cause it to glow—altho this last comes nearer than any of the others to the coming system. The "light of the future" is practically a Crookes tube containing phosphorescent material, which is made to give out light by allowing the cathode rays to fall directly upon it. A lamp of this sort has been nearly perfected by Puluj, of Vienna, one of the earliest experimenters on the cathode rays and other phenomena of exhausted tubes, and some remarkable things are claimed for it. Says the article to which we have already referred:

"The experiments which, according to the European press, are now being made by the Austrian physicist, Puluj, whose researches and discoveries in the domain of what is known as 'cold light' have given him prominence and standing in the scientific world. Fifteen years ago he invented a so-called phosphorescent lamp. It excited little comment at the time, as it was thought to be but an imitation of the tubes of Geissler or Crookes. But in the light of modern ether discoveries it has taken on importance. It generates not only intense Roentgen rays, but it also transforms nearly all of the energy of the electric current into light. It emits an intense greenish-white light in sufficient quantity to 'illuminate a small room.' Professor Ebert has made measurements which show that a single horse-power of electric energy would be sufficient to operate 46,000 Puluj lamps.

"Professor Lodge, who is the head of the department of experimental physics in Universal College, Liverpool, says that 'if mechanical energy can be converted entirely into light alone, one man turning the crank of a suitable machine could generate enough light for a whole city.' Puluj claims that his lamp fulfils this condition, and he is working hard to bring it down to a practical basis.

"To produce light without heat is to perfect a system in which all of the producing energy will be turned into light. As our electric lighting system now exists, only from 1 to 3 per cent. of the energy is expended in light. The rest of it passes off in the form of heat. It is this immense waste of energy which makes it necessary for us to employ steam-engines, dynamos, and expense, creating apparatus of all kinds in producing what is, after all, but a mere residuum of illumination.

"Puluj's lamp is not operated by dynamos or storage-batteries. It operates with a different kind of electric current. It is lighted by means of an induction-coil or a glass plate electric machine. The static electricity thus produced is the same in every respect as lightning. The lamp of Puluj can be operated even tho only one terminal of the induction coil (the negative pole, for instance) is connected to it. The lamp itself is shaped very much the same as an ordinary Edison incandescent lamp, except that the wires

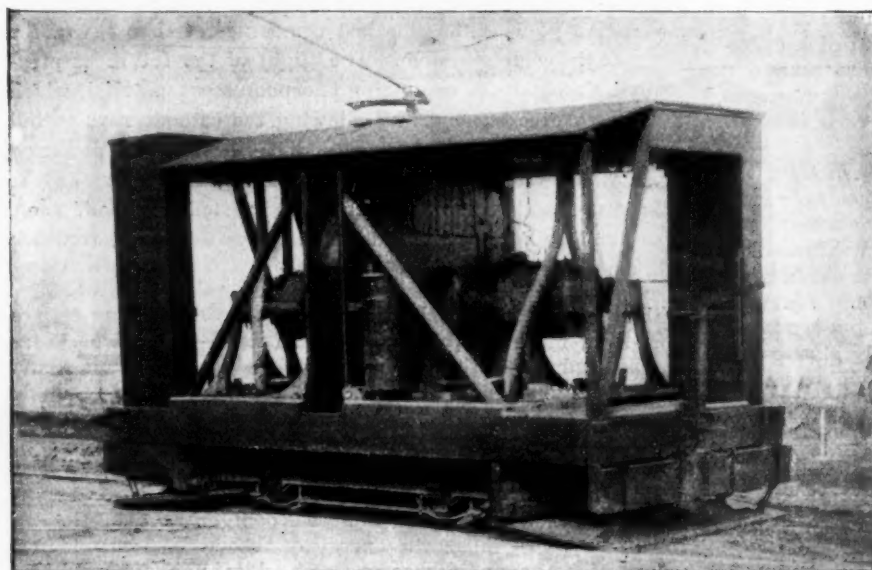
leading into the lamp do not extend up the neck from a socket. They extend directly through the side of the bulb. They are made of aluminum. The negative pole of the cathode ends in a small reflector-shaped disk. Hanging from the point or apex of the lamp globe is a small square sheet of mica. The piece of mica faces the reflector disk or negative pole, and is painted with sulfid of calcium, an extremely phosphorescent substance. When the negative pole of the lamp is connected with an induction-coil the current is, as it were, concentrated by the little disk in the lamp, and a stream of radiant electricity flows from it to the painted sheet of mica, which immediately glows with an intensely brilliant phosphorescent light.

"This is Puluj's lamp as it exists to-day. But it is not, in its present stage, available for general lighting purposes. Puluj is experimenting with a view to arriving at a solution of this problem. He is carrying on a series of investigations to the end of producing a chemical lighting system; not the production of light through the consumption of chemicals, but, as far as can be learned, the development of ethereal light vibrations by chemical means."

A PNEUMATIC SNOW-PLOW.

THE following description of a new form of snow-plow by which the snow is blown, instead of scraped or pushed, from the track, is taken from *Cassier's Magazine* (June):

"An electrically driven pneumatic snow-plow is an interesting part of the equipment of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway



PNEUMATIC SNOW-PLOW.
By courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine*.

Company, of Atlanta, Ga. It was designed by Mr. Thomas Elliott, master mechanic of the line, and is peculiar in so far as the snow is blown from the track by an air blast instead of being removed simply by a conventional form of scraper or set of brooms. In this respect it is unlike anything that has previously been brought out in the snow-plow line. As shown in the illustration, the outfit comprises a fan-blower, mounted on a heavy frame over a car-truck, and delivering an air blast through overhead wooden boxes to the two ends of the plow. At each end there is what the designer terms a 'shear,' which is simply a steel plate, placed squarely across the track, and capable of being raised or lowered by means of a vertical screw at the end of the platform. In addition it is suspended on links so that it will swing backward and upward in case it strikes an obstruction, such as a guard-rail or the pavement. The backward movement is resisted by springs which ordinarily hold the plate to its normal position, and at the same time serve to cushion the blow when an obstacle is struck at high speed. The snow is scraped from the roadway by the shear and is then blown out of the way by the air blast from the blower, which latter is driven by two 30 horse-power motors. Where the pavement is above the rail, the snow remaining on the rails is taken care of by adjustable steel

scrapers that fit the rail, and is blown to one side by air delivered through the hose shown. Neither the snow removed nor that remaining is packed. Back of the rail-scrappers and close to the wheels are the sand-pipes. When passing teams on the road, the wind-gate may be closed for an instant and the snow permitted to accumulate in front of the plow until the air is turned on again. The maximum depth of snow that the plow can handle has never been determined. It is adjusted in regular work to remove fifteen inches, tho, with frequent running of a number of plows, that depth would not be likely to be encountered."

THE MODERN DIVER'S OUTFIT.

THE following description of the latest form of diver's apparatus is condensed by *The Engineering Magazine* from an unsigned article in *Transport*, London:

"The first and paramount consideration in diving apparatus is that of safety. All considerations of convenience in use, storage, or conveyance must be subordinated to this, which is all the more imperative because experienced divers can not always be obtained, and unskilled laborers may be the only help available in some instances. The apparatus, therefore, in its construction, appearance, and record, should be such as will inspire confidence in the minds of those unaccustomed to its use. . . . The advances of forty years have been in the direction of simplicity, utility, and durability. The exterior bars which were formerly employed to protect the three glasses of the helmet, and which more or less obstructed vision, are no longer used. The glasses are now made five eighths of an inch thick, which gives sufficient strength. The front glass of the helmet does not unscrew and screw in as formerly, but opens on a hinged joint, like the scuttle-joint of a ship; the diver, on coming to the surface, may open and shut this glass himself, without the risk of dropping it. The helmet, moreover, is supplied with an air-valve that may be opened or closed by pressure of the diver's finger, but which, left to itself, closes automatically and remains closed. The valve, under ordinary conditions, is self-acting. It is placed at the side of the helmet, so that the escaping bubbles of the air do not impede vision. The dress is made with sufficient air capacity to permit time for signaling and drawing up in case of an accidental stoppage of supply. If breakage of the air-supply tube occur, an automatic valve prevents the entrance of water through the tube. The attachment of the weights permits their instant removal when the diver reaches the surface. The air tube itself is a great advance from that once employed. It is composed of three layers of canvas with alternate layers of rubber, and an embedded wire coil. The pumps employed are an interesting part of the apparatus. They are of three kinds: (1) a three-barreled single-acting pump is used in pearl, coral, and sponge-diving; (2) a two-barreled double-acting pump is used on occasions where the services of two divers are required below at the same time, as is sometimes the case; (3) a one-barreled double-acting pump is used in harbor or dock work, in depths up to eighty or ninety feet. The two-barreled double-acting pump is also used by a single diver for deep-sea diving. For very shallow water, and such work as repairing leaks in ships, the one-barreled single-acting pump is preferred. A great deal of care is bestowed upon the construction of these as well as all other parts of the air-circulating system of devices. The material of which the dresses are made is a strong twill, first made water-proof and then covered with a layer of pure rubber. Parts liable to more rapid wear than others, as the knees, elbows, etc., may be reinforced. Two thicknesses of the rubber-faced twill are placed with the rubber faces together, and pressed into a single sheet, which is then made up into the dresses. The boots are made of thick, soft calf-skin. From the air supplied to the divers the heat acquired during compression is removed by passage through a copper cooling cistern."

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

A FURTHER contribution to the valuable experimental work recently done on this subject has recently been made by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich., who tells in a recent interview published in *The Voice* (June 24) some of the results of his investigations. As described in his own words, they relate to the following points:

"My researches respecting the physiological effects of alcohol relate to five lines of inquiry, namely: (1) The influence of alcohol upon nerve sensibility, especially the tactile sense and the temperature sense; (2) the influence of alcohol upon the rate of mental action; (3) the influence of alcohol in small doses upon muscular coordination; (4) the influence of alcohol upon muscular strength; (5) the effects of alcohol upon digestion."

From a series of measurements made upon the stomachs of more than 2,000 persons, Dr. Kellogg selects one as typical, and of this he says:

"Four ounces of claret caused the complete disappearance of the free hydrochloric acid, diminished the combined chlorin more than 50 per cent., and also diminished the quality of the digestive work done. The test made with the two ounces of brandy shows almost complete paralyzing of the stomach, or apepsia. The free hydrochloric acid disappeared entirely, the combined chlorin, representing the useful stomach work, was reduced to .034, or one eighth the amount done under normal conditions. This influence upon the digestion is exactly what would be expected of a drug like alcohol, that is a paralyzer of protoplasmic activity, an anesthetic, and a sedative, and not a stimulant, as has been erroneously supposed."

Dr. Kellogg criticizes as follows the experiments of Drs. Chittenden and Mendel of Yale, recently described in these columns:

"It is an error to suppose that the proper means of determining the effects of alcohol upon digestion is by experiments performed by artificial digestive mixtures outside the body. Digestion in the flask is a very different thing from digestion in the stomach. Digestion in the stomach involves not only the so-called chemical action of the gastric juice, but also the formation of the gastric juice. An agent which so paralyzes the activity of the gastric glands as to prevent the formation of gastric juice must necessarily be equally efficient in disturbing digestion, as an agent which neutralizes or inhibits the action of the gastric juice after it has been formed. Professor Chittenden's experiments thoroughly show that alcohol most decidedly interferes with the paralytic or dissolving action of the gastric juice upon the blood. My own experiments, which I have many times confirmed by repeated observations upon different persons, show that alcohol prevents the formation of gastric juice in the stomach. Placing these two facts together, we find that alcohol, instead of being an aid to digestion, interferes with it in a most decided manner."

Of a chart showing the effects of alcohol on muscular strength, as indicated by the results of his experiments, Dr. Kellogg says:

"The chart shows that alcohol, instead of acting as a stimulant, or increasing the muscular and nervous energy of the body, as it is generally supposed to be capable of doing, actually diminishes both, and in a notable degree. It shows the actual strength to have been diminished nearly 1,500 pounds, or about one third."

"The only apparent exception which could be taken to this conclusion was in a test taken fifteen minutes after the administration of the alcohol, which showed a small increase of muscular strength; but a repetition of the test two hours later showed a diminution of more than 900 pounds, and ten hours later the patient's muscular strength was still 800 pounds below his normal standard. The explanation of the apparent increase of strength immediately after taking the brandy is found in the remark made by the young man, that he felt more ready for work than he did before, and lifted with greater ease. He thought he could lift as much again, but the result of his effort fell far short of his expectations. This first effect was evidently due, not to any strength derived from the alcohol, but to the benumbing influence of alcohol upon the nerve-centers, and the production of a state of mental exhilaration arising from the increased flow of blood to the brain."

Dr. Kellogg sums up the results of his experiments as follows:

"The results of the administration of one ounce of alcohol internally are as follows:

- "1. To diminish nerve activity.
- "2. To diminish cerebral activity.
- "3. To impair the coordinating power of the brain.
- "4. To lessen muscular strength.
- "5. To decrease digestive activity to a notable extent.

"Both my experience as a physician and laboratory experiments which I have conducted, to my mind, demonstrate very clearly that alcohol is not only of no value as an aid to digestion, but is in the highest degree detrimental."

COOLING BUILDINGS IN HOT WEATHER.

A WRITER in *Cassier's Magazine* (June) thinks that we should pay more attention to keeping our dwellings and factories cool in summer, especially since we spend so much money to warm them in winter. He says:

"When the important part is considered which the manufacture and sale of heating appliances for buildings play in modern industry, it seems rather strange that the converse operation, *i.e.*, that of furnishing cooling apparatus, has not been more industriously developed. An important industry has been built up in the United States in the production of cooling drinks for hot-weather consumption, and surely the gains of the ice-man have been made public enough to attract attention to similar enterprises; but artificial cooling for houses during the heated term is a luxury yet to come. That such artificial cooling would not be conducive to health, can hardly be urged when it is considered that the principal suggestions which have thus far been made in the idea have been intended for hospitals where the restoration of health has been the main object in view, and, while the figures are not at hand, it seems more than probable that there are nearly as many lives lost from excessive heat in summer as are due to cold in winter."

"The question of expense of cooling is one which can hardly be discussed until after opportunity has been offered to test practical appliances in actual operation, but it would probably not cost more to keep a building cool in summer than to keep it warm in winter, and the first cost could, doubtless, be materially reduced by combining the flues and radiators of both heating and cooling systems in one plant. No one would dream of expecting to get good work out of mechanics in an unwarmed building in winter, and every one knows, too, how difficult it is to keep men up to the mark when the mercury is in the nineties. The loss occasioned by the compulsory stoppage of work on days of such excessive heat might go a long way toward paying for the installation of the necessary apparatus for keeping the temperature at a reasonable point."

CHEMISTRY AND ARCHEOLOGY.

THE fact that all the sciences are intimately allied, and that any one of them may be called upon to serve as the handmaid of any other, is once more exemplified by the services recently rendered to archeological research in France by some analyses made by the eminent chemist M. Berthelot, and described by him in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy of Sciences. By analyzing the metal of some early implements recently unearthed in Chaldea, he shows that they are pure copper—not bronze, as had been supposed—and throws interesting light on the methods and processes of metallurgy in those early times. Says M. Berthelot:

"The discoveries made in Chaldea, at Tello, several years ago, by M. de Sarzec have made known to us monuments of great antiquity, going back to the origins of civilization, that is to say, five or six thousand years. They have furnished, among other things, arms, ornaments, and utensils capable of throwing new light on the origin of the metal industries. Such are the objects deposited in the Louvre Museum, which M. Henzey, my colleague, has submitted for my examination."

"I present herewith the results that I have obtained, which

form a part of a methodical series of researches that I have been making for several years on the metals of ancient civilizations. The result has been a distinct advance in our knowledge of these interesting questions. In fact we have here the earliest and most ancient records belonging to the copper age, whose date is definitely known."

The detailed results of a chemical analysis of various objects found in Chaldea are next given, and it is proved that such objects are practically pure copper, altho many of them are labeled "bronze" in the museums. Says M. Berthelot:

"The existence of successive stages in the use and purification of metals, whether common or precious, follows from all these analyses. In particular, the employment of pure copper for making arms and utensils, even of current use, in Chaldea, about 4000 B. C., is established by the analyses. It preceded the use of bronze, that is, of copper alloyed with tin, which is found in later objects, in Chaldea as in Egypt. We may even add that the form of doweled axes and the processes of manufacture, as well as the practical uses for which these utensils were destined, were the same for the pure copper axes of Chaldea as for the prehistoric bronze axes of Europe and Siberia. These observations appear to me the more worthy of interest, in that they are made on authentic objects that date in Chaldea and in Egypt from times that may properly be called historical—conditions not satisfied in the same degree by pure copper objects found in Europe. The discoveries made in Egypt and in Chaldea cast new light on problems that relate to the origin of metal industry in the history of the human race."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DOES INDIAN CORN GROW WILD?

THIS question is answered in the affirmative by Robert P. Harris in *Garden and Forest*. Mr. Harris, to quote an abstract of his article in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, assumes—

"That such a corn has been found in several regions of this continent, naturally reproducing itself, and that it has a character of growth that fits it for long preservation in a dry climate, altho, if planted and cultivated for a few years, all the characteristics of wildness gradually disappear. 'The cobs of wild maize are thin and hard, covered with lines of mushroom-shaped elevations, each having a wire-like pedicle growing from the top, attached to a glume enclosing a small pointed grain, or a flat grain smaller than any pop-corn. These kernel husks overlap each other toward the point of the ear, like the shingles on the roof of a house. The imbrications are largest and longest at the butt of the ear, and gradually become less pronounced as they advance in distinct rows to the point. The individual glumes are from an inch to two inches long,' and are much longer than this where the grains are not fertilized, particularly if the entire ear is of this character, as is proved by a specimen in my collection. Over these imbrications is the outside husk as we have it in all cultivated corns.' Mr. Harris further says that Indian corn in its wild state has been found in Arizona, southern Texas, the valley of Mexico, and Central America. He has known Rocky Mountain corn a long period of time; it has very small ears. One of the professors of the University of Mexico has been experimenting with the wild corn of the valley, and has the engraving of a plant that grew to be about five feet high. Wild corn has also been grown by the Landreths, near Philadelphia, to whom it was sent from Arizona. Some found by Dr. Williams, of Houston, Tex., is a white flint of large size; but fifteen stalks produced only four ears, which grew on two of the stalks. The plant is a very vigorous grower, but it is not productive, and eight stalks grown in Texas did not bear a single ear."

On all this *The Popular Science Monthly* comments editorially as follows:

"It may be doubted whether the evidence is as yet sufficient or is clear enough to establish that these specimens are really wild corn and not corn that has escaped from cultivation—the more so, because Indian corn with glumes to each kernel is not rare."

Is Electricity Property?—The vexed question whether electricity is property in the same sense as a material substance

is, and whether, not being material, a theft of it may bring the offender under the penalties of larceny, continues to excite interest. The following contribution to it is from the editorial page of *The Electrical World*, June 12: "There has been in some cases an amusing and extraordinary legal difficulty in the way of convictions for theft of current. It has been gravely contended that, since electricity is not a thing or an entity which can be tangibly made evident, it is not criminal to steal it. It is hard to prove the theft of it, for, even if the malefactor is caught red-handed, the electricity can not be found upon him nor brought into court as part of the evidence against him.

"Through the efforts of some of the central-station supply companies, action has been taken by the legislatures of several States defining the penalties for theft of current, and constituting such a theft an offense of which the courts may take proper cognizance. The legislative action, however, does not in most cases go far enough, because it does not make the punishment fit the crime, nor define the theft as a genuine larceny. Connecticut, which has recently passed such a law, puts current theft into the category of misdemeanors rather than into that of more serious offenses, where it belongs.

"In former years, when the rudiments of electrical knowledge were less widely understood, and when electric-supply systems were more restricted than they are to-day, this theft was not a serious matter. Now, however, that the general distribution of elementary conceptions of electricity is so extensive, the knowledge of ways and means to cheat supply companies, whether by tapping their mains or shunting their meters, is in the hands of many persons who will bear watching. A strong and well-enforced law would be of substantial benefit in many cases, and should be contended for by all interested in the sale of current."

Artificial Silk.—Efforts are now being made to introduce into this country the manufacture of so-called "artificial silk" by the Chardonnet process, which has already been described in these columns. Of this *The Textile World* says: "There is a large amount of energy and capital back of the movement, which will result, undoubtedly, in the erection of a manufacturing plant, with consequences that can not at the present time be foretold; yet, if the statements that come to us of the good results in this line in foreign countries are to receive credence, there seems to be no insurmountable obstacles for the success of an enterprise of this kind in this country. That elegant specimens in imitation of silk can be produced from the artificial fiber has been most thoroughly demonstrated. The imitation is so close that with the unaided eye detection between the artificial and the real is impossible. The magnifying glass shows a better constructed fabric made from the artificial than from the natural fiber. The thread is smoother and the lay of the yarn is more uniform. In this respect it is superior. We find here an illustration of the competition of art and the ingenuity of man against nature. The artificial and real silk are both the result of the digestion of ligneous matter, the one effected by machinery invented by man, and the other by the organs of a caterpillar."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"HAS it ever occurred to you," says J. H. Allen in *Dixie*, "to think of the unscientific absurdity of the modern parlor-stove? Here we have an apparatus built for the express purpose of radiating heat, and yet so constructed that it will give out the minimum amount of radiation. Everything that can be nickel-plated receives such a coating, and mica doors are used in great profusion, and yet the mica radiates but eighty per cent. of the heat of black metal and nickel but twelve per cent., so that the good housewife who is delighted with the beauty of her parlor base-burner is probably burning twice or three times the amount of coal that she would be called upon to burn if she should strip off all of the ornamentation and content herself with something black that is scientifically useful."

A DEVICE for mining coal by hydraulic pressure was shown by the inventor, James Tonge, at a recent meeting of the Manchester, England, Geological Society. Says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*: "He showed an apparatus called a hydraulic cartridge, eighteen inches long and three inches diameter, made of steel, and a small but powerful hand-pump. In mining the coal is undercut to the usual depth and a hole is drilled near the roof as if for blasting. In this hole the hydraulic cartridge is placed, connected by a small pipe with the pump, and the swelling of the cartridge by the pressure applied starts a crack in the coal, dislodging it without shock, without shattering it as is done by blasting, and without danger of igniting combustible gases or dust. If the new system of breaking down coal by hydraulic pressure should prove successful in practice it would greatly decrease the dangers of coal-mining."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE SCOPE AND AIM OF THE PULPIT IN A REPUBLIC.

THE estrangement of large numbers from the church to-day, both in Europe and America, is a matter of common remark and ominous significance. The discussion of the cause of this and the remedy for it is one of the most prominent phases of current religious and theological thought and writing. That this estrangement is due primarily to the narrowed scope of pulpit aim and work is the opinion of Dr. Carlos Martyn, D.D., author of a volume on "Christian Citizenship," who presents his views, under the title "The Pulpit in a Republic," in *The Homiletic Review* for July. Dr. Martyn's argument is really a restatement of the old question of politics in the pulpit, but, as he presents several new side lights, and, moreover, puts the old ideas forcibly, we reproduce a portion of his article:

"The most orthodox heresy of the day is the prevalent notion that the pulpit is to confine itself to a gospel of truisms and platitudes. The most misinterpreted text in the Bible is 1 Cor. ii. 2: 'For I determined to know nothing among you save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified.' These words are (mis)understood to mean that this specific topic was the sole staple of St. Paul, and should be of his successors in the pulpit. Nothing could be more false than the conception, nor more absurd than the exegesis. The Gospel covers all existence, every phase of it, whatever is of human concern. To preach the Gospel is to apply the truth as it is in Christ to every question which relates to the welfare of mankind, in the home, in the shop, and at the caucus, as well as at church. When the apostle speaks of knowing nothing save the crucified Christ, he discloses not the *subject* but the *power* of his ministry. . . .

"This narrowing of the Gospel into a sectarian propaganda, and this transformation of the pulpit into a phonograph, is one, and a main, reason why many people nowadays skip the church, and why some who attend it only submit to do so. Men go to a concert, to the opera, to a political meeting because they want to go. They attend church out of habit or because they think they ought to, as they swallow medicine with a wry face when sick. Coleridge says he found on inquiry that four fifths of his congregation went to hear him preach from a sense of duty to the other fifth."

Under a despotism, says Dr. Martyn, "the Gospel and the pulpit share a common bondage and are reduced to utter a parrot cry." In a republic, on the other hand, "the liberty of the church is endangered by corporate wealth." It has been said that often "the pulpit is merely an appendage to the factory. The minister is just as much employed to preach as the operative is to tend the loom. The owner of the works as truly settles the length of the preacher's letter as he does the amount of water which it is prudent to allow on the dam. The extent of his authority, the amount of his freedom, the depth of his intellect, are all bought and paid for."

And so, continues Dr. Martyn, the workingman and the man of leisure alike come to regard the pulpit with indifference. The minister, they come to expect, will

"only repeat what everybody already knows—dead truths which palpitated with hot blood ages ago, but are now as accepted as gravitation or the cause of the tides; sermons which assume that only what is old and Greek is safe; and that dodge critical current questions because a discussion of them is likely to make men angry. Organized labor has deserted because it looks on the pulpit as a vassal to the mill and the counting-room."

Passing to a consideration of the remedy, he says:

"The American pulpit is confessedly learned and able. It is dowered by common consent with moral leadership. It is expected to take a moral initiative. When it fails to do this, everybody is disappointed, and the march of progress halts and straggles. Moreover, it has given to it by law and usage a special day on which to speak without competition—a day which suspends

the curse and redeems a seventh part of time for what Emerson calls 'the noblest solitude and the noblest society.' And it is free to discuss anything, everything that concerns the moral welfare of mankind. In such circumstances, why should not the pulpit win the widest hearing, reconcile men to God and to each other, and mold the age? . . .

"Paramountly, the Gospel is a message to the individual. The social order is to be reconstructed at last by and through individuals who have heard and heeded the call of Christ. Nevertheless, these workmen are to be taught what their work is, and how to use their tools. . . .

"Since the voter is called upon to pass on moral questions, he needs instruction quite outside of the usual counsels of his party or his social set. This he is entitled to get from the pulpit, which could thus put a moral purpose into every ballot. A proper ethical teaching ought to persuade the voter that, as baptism and the Lord's Supper are twin sacraments of the church, so the primary and the ballot-box are twin sacraments of the state, and that each election day is a Sabbath of patriotism which God commands him to remember and keep holy.

"Through such an enlargement of its scope the pulpit would regain popular attention. The congregation, too, no longer able to tell beforehand what the preacher was going to say, would stop nodding assent to the sermon in the wrong places, and awaken into eager interest. This new interest would by and by produce a broader moral culture. Subjects hitherto unthought of, or only hastily or crudely considered, would get meaning. Duties would be discovered where now there is nothing but a blur. The pulpit would freshen its discussions, and kindle and inspire its hearers.

"What, preach politics? No, preach the Gospel, which includes politics, as it does every other department of human activity. Of course, the pulpit should not touch party politics. Since all parties are represented in the average congregation, party names and policies may well be left to sleep one day in seven. But the grand moralities of the second table of the law must be preached in no uncertain tone. Is not the pulpit their peculiar voice? The school instructs the people; journalism gives them the news; business provides them with a livelihood; the theater amuses them; politics administers their public affairs. The pulpit surveys the whole animated scene, warns and encourages by turns, and is the people's mentor. What a function! What a privilege!"

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A DECISION bearing on the vexed question of the Bible in the public schools has recently been delivered by Judge Carpenter, of Detroit. The decision was to the effect that the reading of the Bible could not be permitted in the public schools of Michigan because of the following clause in the state constitution: "The legislature shall pass no law to prevent any person from worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience, or compel any person to attend, erect, or support any place of religious worship, or to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for the support of the Gospel, or teacher of religion."

In an editorial note on this decision, *The Advance* (Congregational, Chicago) says:

"Without having read the decision, it appears to us questionable whether this clause would bear a construction preventing the reading of the Bible in the schools, or was passed for any such purpose. On its face it was drawn to guard against two very real dangers of the past—a state religion and an established church. To say that the reading of the Scriptures in the schools threatens either of these is absurd. But if, as indeed the recent decisions of the courts would seem to indicate, the establishment of these safeguards means the exclusion of the Bible from the schools, the argument for Christian schools and colleges becomes doubly impressive. No Christian can admit for an instant that an education which excludes the Bible is anything but fatally defective. Not only does it mean the ignoring of the greatest force of modern history, it implies a radical weakness in the most important part of education—the building of character."

The Christian Intelligencer (Dutch Reformed, New York) refers to the same case in the following paragraph:

"The soundness of his [Judge Carpenter's] construction of the

clause of the constitution on which he bases his decision is called in question, but whether it be sound law or not, it can not be doubted that in thus debarring from the schools the Book of books the youth of our land are cut off in their school days from the best source not only of ethical instruction, but from the purest well of English undefiled. It certainly would seem possible for selections to be made from the Bible which would be unexceptionable to Jews or Roman Catholics if not to infidels. When it is remembered that fully nine tenths of our people hold to the Bible as the Word of God, it seems strange that their children must be shut off from hearing or reading it in school hours because one or more in a hundred holds it to be a sectarian book. In this connection the words of General Grant, reported by his brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. M. J. Cramer, are worth quoting. The General said: 'I can see no reason for excluding the New Testament from our public schools. If Jesus Christ should come again, and move among our people, nobody would prevent the children from seeing and hearing Him. Why, then, prohibit them from reading His Word, or hearing it read, in our public schools?'

A GERMAN CATHOLIC'S PLEA FOR A MORE LIBERAL CHURCH.

A YOUNG Catholic professor of theology is in open revolt against the rule of the Jesuits exercised, as he claims, in the church with the help of the Latin races. Professor Schell does not wish to leave the church, but he comes dangerously near the point at which the church is wont to expel its unruly members. He stands upon theses which led to the revolt of the "Old Catholics," and refuses to acknowledge that it is necessary for the good of the church that the Germanic minority of the Catholics shall be ruled by the Romanic majority, whom he regards as intellectually inferior. An eminent Protestant divine, Professor Ziegler, of Strassburg, reviews Professor Schell's opinions in an article in the *Nation*, Berlin, from which we take the following:

"The historian who follows the development of Catholicism in Germany can not but be disagreeably surprised. During the first decade of our century there was much opposition to the influence of the Latins. There was toleration of others, some rationalism, some endeavor to come to terms with the state, opposition to the cult of Mary, and, above all, to the celibacy of the priesthood. Gradually the German Catholics have succumbed to the Jesuits. True, they opposed the idea of papal infallibility for a while, even in the episcopate; but their objections were dropped for the sake of unity. It seems, nevertheless, that the demands which Jesuitical rule has made upon their credulity has thoroughly roused the German Catholics. When the Latins accepted the Diana Vaughan swindle, the Germans were thoroughly ashamed of this evidence of superstition, and the *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung* deserves to be honored for its brave opposition to the *Civiltà Cattolica* and its Jesuit backers.

"The most promising evidence of the fact that common sense has its defenders among Catholics is nevertheless to be found in an epoch-making pamphlet by Prof. Hermann Schell, of Würzburg. This little book, which has already seen three editions, is a veritable revolt against the influence of the Latins. Schell begins by demonstrating the scientific inferiority of the Catholics in Germany, as compared with their Protestant countrymen. He complains that 'individual intellect is repressed too much among the Catholics, to insure their greater faith and obedience.' This, he thinks, is really *anti-Catholic*, in the true sense of the word, and he believes that 'it is not wise to regard Protestantism as a mere sinful defection, caused by pride'; he believes rather that 'everything good and true in our opponents should be acknowledged.' Schell argues that the church is afraid to trust its students to outside influences, and says outright that 'those who seek isolation and can not do without it are doomed to inferiority, nothing can save them.' Yet it is quite possible for men to be earnest students and searchers after truth, tho Catholics. Neither Copernicus nor Galileo lost his faith. Catholicism must acknowledge science and combine faith with science. 'It has done so during the Middle Ages, when it adopted the philosophy of Aristotle. Surely the progressive philosophy of our times could be converted into a powerful ally of faith.' The fault lies with

the Latins. But the Catholic principle does not demand that the German races 'should sink to their inferior and antiquated level. Catholicism really only wants all nations to become Christians, preserving their intellectual individuality rather than losing it.' 'Instead we are asked to accept the grossest Latin superstition as pertaining to the Catholic Church, while teachings of ethical depth are regarded with suspicion, just as if *credo quia absurdum* were the highest criterion of churchly faith.'

"Schell is accused of injustice and want of caution. The anti-Catholic press, say his critics, will use his declarations for its own ends. He answers, however: 'I do not think it is wise to pursue an ostrich-like policy, least of all in our days of perfect publicity. Is it wise to fancy that our enemies know nothing of Catholic grievances unless we discuss them? Is it wise to drive every independent thinker into the enemy's camp? to make our own literature insipid by prescribing to the reader what he has to think?'

"It remains to be seen what effect this manly firmness will have in the Catholic camp,—whether Schell will only be contradicted, or whether he will find men courageous enough to agree with him. Unprejudiced Protestants certainly feel that they have an intellectual affinity among the Catholics, and that Catholicism, understood as he teaches it, could be looked upon as an ally in the peaceful struggle for the intellectual progress of humanity." —Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION DUE TO SCIENCE OR RELIGION?

THE recent writings of M. Brunetière and other prominent literary men of France indicate a reaction against the purely scientific spirit which has so long dominated the literature of that country. There is still, however, a group of writers who maintain the orthodoxy of rationalism, and deny the value of anything outside the domain of science. The most eminent representative of this latter school is M. Berthelot, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in M. Bourgeois's cabinet. In an address before the Young Republican Union on "The Influence of Science on Society," M. Berthelot claims that practically all the advance in civilization during the present century has been due to the progress of science, and that further relief from physical and moral evils can only be found in the more general discovery and application of scientific principles. His conclusions are pretty sure to arouse discussion, especially his claim that science is to be credited with the decline of the new spirit in modern times, which claim he thus states:

"Science is the only truly conservative principle in the administration of society, as well as of private enterprises, because it is based on the observation of the laws governing the natural operation of things, instead of being, as formerly, deduced from the dogmas of pretended revelation, or from purely logical reasoning. To give but one instance of the benefits attributable to the growing preponderance of reason and scientific ideas of justice, we need only refer to the increasing rarity of wars between civilized nations. War, that scourge of ancient states, and of the feudal systems of the Middle Ages, was provoked incessantly in former times by the personal ambitions or fantastic pride of sovereigns. To-day the will of the people, enlightened by scientific education, manifests in Europe an imperious force and imposes on governments the obligation to take as their fundamental object the maintenance of peace and the development of the material well-being, the health, education, and moral welfare of their people."

The relation of science to the growth of social institutions is discussed as follows:

"The science is a conservative force, its stability is not founded on resistance to all change and a willingness to give up all evidences of past progress. Far from wishing to maintain with blind obstinacy the old institutions, science works steadily for their transformation and improvement, in accordance with the continuous growth of our knowledge. The men of the old

régime, whose spirit was expressed in our governments up to the present century, had but one object: to live in ease, in conditions as they found them. 'One faith, one law, and one king' was the motto of France for five hundred years. There are still many persons who seem dazed at the mere thought of a perpetual variation of ideas and of institutions. But change is inevitable, for there is no repose possible, for the nation as well as the individual, except in the stagnation which ends in death. Everything is constantly changing; in the words of the ancient philosopher, 'all things flow without ceasing.' It is important that we should know the laws of this endless movement, in other words, its science, in order that we may conform to it in our individual and social life. Politics and legislation, public and private hygiene, as well as industrial enterprises of all kinds, must in the future follow step by step the progress of the sciences, and the organization of the state must submit constantly to modifications made necessary by the consequences of such advance. It was through barring the path of humanity with their old worn-out conceptions that the authorities brought on, one hundred years ago, the revolutionary explosion which wrought such a violent transformation. To-day the better education of the people will prevent similar catastrophes. The practical teachings of science will be realized by degrees, without violent changes."

M. Berthelot does not agree with those writers who allege that the study of science tends to the lowering of ideals and narrowing of sympathies. He holds that, rightly understood, science teaches a broad tolerance and devotion to duty, and raises humanity to higher planes of thought and conduct. On this point he said:

"Do not believe those who tell you that science dries up the emotions and inspires men only with austere and egotistic vanity. The fruits of its inspiration are modesty, temperance, and respect for the opinions of all others. Science has never erected a stake at which to burn its adversaries, nor has it consigned them to a hell in this world or the next. The God of the scientists is not a Moloch to which they offer as a burnt-offering the sufferings of their fellow men. What science teaches is the love of men for truth, and the duty of realizing this love in conforming our lives and our actions to the laws of our nature. Science does not teach a barren asceticism, in the name of which the Middle Ages tried to banish joy and pleasure from the world. Joy and happiness are as much a part of our nature as pain and sadness, they are inseparable from our destiny. Love, therefore, all art and beauty.

"Life has for its aim neither pleasure nor misery, and it should not have for its inspiration either pride, or personal ambition, or the enervating mysticism, that product of decadence, with which some are now trying to replace our clear and national ideals. We must fight without ceasing against the evils of the time, never falling into a state of passive resignation with fate. Especially must we put away from us the egotistic doctrines of '*laissez-faire, laissez-passer*,' as they are invoked to forbid any interference by scientific laws with the direction of society. Put away from you, also, the hateful words sometimes regarded as the supreme aim of life, 'Get rich.' These are doctrines which are opposed to the reign of justice and reason proclaimed by the great revolution, they are doctrines which provoke class hatreds and conflicts which cause so much suffering, and which science alone is destined to conciliate."

Some of the social changes which science will effect are thus suggested:

"There will be a constant tendency toward the increase of social wealth, which will result from the more extensive utilization of natural forces and the adoption of economic regulations which science will fix according to new and higher conceptions of the mutual interests of men of all classes. Since the object of life is action, our science of the future will be directed toward realizing the most complete individual development—physical, intellectual, and moral—first of our fellow countrymen, next of the people of civilized nations, and finally of all humanity. It is to this end that we should strive, through science, to emancipate the human race from all the tyrannies, material and moral, which have weighed it down even since its origin."

FICTION AND THEOLOGY.

THE appearance of a recent book on "The Theology of Modern Fiction" calls forth an editorial in *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) on the novel as a teacher of theology. The editor thinks that it is greatly to the credit of the author of the book in question that he should devote so much attention to the novels of George Eliot "who has more largely influenced preachers than, perhaps, any other novelist of the century." *The Living Church* continues in this vein:

"Realism has its representatives in the fiction of to-day, and their theology inevitably tends to pessimism. True realism shows the sin and sorrow of the world so vividly and forcibly that men are driven either to despair or to the Cross of Christ, which, as Pascal pointed out long ago, is the only remedy for the transgression and heartbreak of life. The trouble is that the prophets of realism in fiction are prophets of pessimism. Some of them frankly admit that they stand on the platform of paganism, and the distance between their teaching and the philosophy of the pig-stye is but small. Those who mock at the sanctities of religion, marriage, and home are enemies of all that is purest and best in the race. It is a disgrace to our civilization as well as to our Christianity that such writers should be honored, for they are moral and social anarchists of the worst type. Their theology is conspicuous by its absence.

"Much of the theology of fiction concerns itself with the problem of pain. The relation of God to pain emerges in nearly all the deeper passages of great novels. Pain is generally looked upon as an evil which God ought to prevent, or out of which He should show a way of escape. Because He neither prevents it nor points out a way of escape, He is arraigned and condemned. The shadow that will not flee hangs dark and heavy on every page, and men are schooled to the stoicism which would endure sufferings that can not be cured. A cheerful bravery in presence of the inevitable is the best theology offered."

"FAG-END RELIGION."

IN one of Isaiah's splendid descriptive passages we are told how some men make an idol. A man takes a tree and makes this, that, and the other thing of it; and then "of that which remains he maketh a god." This reminds the editor of *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston) of the way some people do religious work to-day. They give "that which remains," after their secular duties, pleasures, and occupations have received full attention. This is what the editor calls "fag-end religion." *The Register* then elaborates as follows:

"Religion is getting to be much more of a fag-end affair than it was formerly. Formerly it was the most engrossing object of men's thought and feeling. Hardly did all other things together take up so much of their time and their attention, consume so much of their energy. It is quite otherwise in our own time. However it may be with some, it is true of the majority that religion is their last consideration, not their first. And the change is not entirely for the worse, because, for one thing, it is more real than apparent. There are men and women, who have 'no religion to speak of,' who have a great deal to work with and live by; and there are those who are volubly religious, whose religion is not a formative principle of conduct, a power that makes for righteousness. Religion is going more and more into moral structure, less and less into ceremony and creed; and this is as it ought to be, while still the public service of religion is not a business which can be profoundly and widely neglected or minimized without serious loss and harm.

"So it appears to us; and therefore we can not but 'view with alarm,' as the politicians say, the encroachments of idleness and amusement upon the Sunday worship. We can not but believe that men strengthen their moral sentiments and their power to resist temptation by coming together once a week and lifting up their minds and hearts to high and beautiful ideals, and looking upon great examples which abash their folly and their sin. We can not but believe that it is good for men to come together thus and worship the Most High, inspired to do so by the wonder of

the world, and by the kindling sentiments of those in whom the flame of worship has burned bright and clear. There may be those who do not need the Sunday help; but there are many more who do, and those who need it least might, without vanity, remind themselves that, by the 'assembling of themselves together,' they can draw those into their happy circle who might not gravitate together in virtue of their mutual attractions."

THE NUMBER OF BIBLE TRANSLATIONS.

THE question, Into how many languages have the Scriptures been translated, has been considerably discussed recently in both European and American church journals. The number has been somewhat exaggerated, no doubt, owing chiefly to the fact that partial translations have been included in the list. It is accordingly gratifying that so high an official authority as Dr. J. G. Watt, secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has compiled an authentic list of complete versions of the Scriptures. This list has been prepared chiefly for the purpose of settling the matter in dispute, and its leading data are the following:

Translations of the entire Scriptures there exist at present to the number of 108. Of these 40 are in the languages of Europe; 41 in the languages of Asia; 14 in the languages of Africa; 10 in the languages of Australia and Oceania; and 3 in the American languages. Nearly all of the Asiatic versions have been made during the course of the present century and are chiefly the results of the scholarship and industry of Christian missionaries. Several translations into Asiatic tongues are yet in preparation, but it is not to be expected that further versions in European languages will yet be added to the list. Of the 108 complete versions, mentioned in the following list, a few were prepared and published before the organization of Bible societies. The British and Foreign Bible Society, organized in 1804, has alone published 30 of these versions. The rest have appeared from the presses of the other British, the American, the German, and the Dutch Bible societies. The following are the languages in which these versions have appeared:

I. Europe—1, English; 2, Welsh; 3, Gaelic; 4, Irish; 5, Man, a Gaelic dialect on the Isle of Man; 6, Bohemian; 7, Breton; 8, Bulgarian; 9, Dutch; 10, Esthonian; 11, Finnish; 12, Flemish; 13, French; 14, Georgian; 15, German; 16 and 17, ancient and modern Greek; 18, Icelandic; 19, Italian; 20, Servian; 21 and 22, Lapp, both the Norwegian and the Swedish; 23, Latin; 24, Lettic; 25, Lithuanian; 26, Magyar; 27, Norwegian or Danish; 28, Polish; 29, Portuguese; 30, Rumanian; 31, Russian; 32 and 33, Romanic, two dialects; 34, Slavonic; 35, Spanish; 36, Spanish-Jewish; 37 and 38, Wendish, two dialects; 39, Turkish; 40, Swedish. II. Asia—41, Arabic; 42, 43, and 44, Armenian, three dialects; 45, Azarbeidshani Turki; 46, Hebrew; 47 and 48, Syriac, ancient and modern; 49, Persian; 50, Assam; 51, Bengali; 52, Barma; 53, Karamic; 54, Gudsherati; 55, Hindi; 56, Hindustani; 57 and 58, Karen, the Sgan and Pwo; 59, Khasi; 60, Malayalam; 61, Marathi; 62, Pushtu; 63, Sanskrit; 64, Shan; 65, Singhali; 66, Tamil; 67, Telugu; 68, Uriya; 69, Siam; 70, Malaic; 71, Batta Toba; 72, Dajakic; 73, Java; 74, Sunda; 75, Amoi; 76, Canton; 77, Futshau; 78, Mandarin; 79, Wenli; 80, Mongolian; 81, Japanese. III. Africa—82, Akra or Gae; 83, Tshai (Asante); 84, Yoruba; 85, Esig; 86, Duala; 87, Kafir; 88, Tshuana; 89, Suto; 90, Zulu; 91, Suaheli; 92, Ganda; 93, Amharic; 94, Madagascar; 95, Luganda. IV. Australia and Oceania—96, Aneityum; 97, Fidshi; 98, Gilbert; 99, Iawaiian; 100, Lifu; 101, Maori; 102, Rarotonga; 103, Samoa; 104, Tahiti; 105, Tonga. V. America—106, Kri; 107, Dakota; 108, Esquimo.

Mr. Watt adds the statement that if partial translations are added to these complete versions, the total will reach almost the figure of five hundred. While there is, e.g., no complete version of the Scriptures into the Chinese as such, there are partial translations into sixteen different Chinese dialects. Indeed it can be said that partial versions of the Bible exist in almost all the known languages of Asia and in the majority of the languages of Africa.

By a singular coincidence these data of an English scholar are

corroborated by the conclusions of a leading German specialist. Professor Nestle, of Ulm, a celebrated Bible critic, has published in the new third edition of Herzog's "Encyclopedia of Protestant Theology"—the great summary of German theological lore—an article of 239 pages devoted entirely to the Bible texts and Bible versions. The last section is devoted to the special topic of Bible translations in the service of Christian missions, which is rich in both statistical and historical data. Among these data we note the following:

Both Chrysostom and Theodoretus, the church fathers, boast of it that the Hebrew Bible had in their day already been translated into almost all of the known languages. However, the great era of Bible translations did not begin until the period of Bible societies and mission societies, about one century ago. The German scholar Walroth, in 1892, computed the number of Bible versions of all kinds at that time at 306; Cust, the famous English linguist, in 1890, claimed a total of 337 in 38 different alphabets. In the latest report of the British Society, under the heading "Historical Table of Languages," the following comparative facts are given of the translations issued by that society:

	Translations.
1859.....	159
1866.....	169
1876.....	211
1886.....	277
1896.....	333

Of these about two thirds are made and issued directly through the agents of this society, while the other third are published and prepared by others, but under the auspices of the society.

Nestle also informs us that in recent years the Catholics have been engaged in the work of translating the Scriptures, particularly the Jesuits at Baireut, the Dominicans at Mosul, and the mission in Uganda. There are two excellent modern Hebrew translations of the New Testament, one by Delitzsch, the other by Salkinson. Even for the blind there has been issued an edition of Paul's Epistles in Arabic in raised letters. Work in this department is progressing.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

It is estimated by *The Church Economist* that \$6,000,000 will be spent this summer by religious people in attending the four national conventions of the Christian Endeavor Society at San Francisco, the Young People's Baptist Society at Chattanooga, the Epworth League at Toronto, and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at Buffalo.

The average salary of a Presbyterian minister in the United States, according to *The Interior*, is "but little, if anything more than that of a mechanic; altho it requires seven years of costly preparation." This is partly accounted for by "overproduction." The annual increase of Presbyterian churches is 100; of ministers, 144.

The Congregationalist in a recent issue comments on the illusory character and uncertain value of church statistics. Of 5,482 churches in its own connection, 2,148 have less than forty members each, and many have less than ten. President McLean, of the Pacific Theological Seminary, is quoted as saying that in California "there are one hundred churches too many; and, if they should die off, it would be the best thing for the kingdom of God."

The Pilot, of Boston, says that an example which Catholics might profitably follow as to methods of raising money for religious purposes has been set by some Anglican ladies in London. They have organized under the title of "The Society of Church Beggars," with distinct purposes to abolish fairs and bazars, and offer personally to collect for any church or charity whose representatives will promise not to have recourse to these objectionable methods. The arguments they use are, that church fairs are not in churchly spirit, and that, if a good cause be properly presented, people are reasonable enough and religious enough in the main to give without getting some trivial sweetmeat or ornament in exchange for their money.

SPEAKING of the "lasting results" of the recent celebration in England, *The Churchman* says: "Perhaps one of the most practical religious outcomes of the great jubilee will consist in the addition it is likely to produce to the incomes of the poorer clergymen. *The Church Times* is following the lead of such enterprising journals as the *New York Herald*, and opening its columns for subscriptions to what is somewhat sensationally called 'The Church Times Special Fund.' This excellent church journal has already turned over £1,000 to the general fund, and expects to collect another thousand. The Queen has ordered £500 from the income payable to her privy purse to be used to augment the stipends received by the holders of the smaller of the impoverished livings, many of whom are—like Goldsmith's vicar—passing rich, i.e., passing for rich, on forty pounds a year, or less."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE GRANDMOTHER OF EUROPE.

THE old rumor that Queen Victoria intends to abdicate in favor of her son is again making the rounds of the papers. On the Continent of Europe it is discredited altogether, as British royalty is merely ornamental, and the affairs of the country are not deranged by the fact that the sovereign rarely appears in public and takes little or no interest in anything but her own private affairs. It is also thought that this change in the nominal head of the nation will be prevented, if possible, by the cabinet to preserve whatever influence Her Majesty retains by reason of her kinship with foreign rulers. "For," says the *Journal des Débats*, "the old saying '*Bella gerant alii, felix Anglia, nube*,' is aptly illustrated in the person of the Queen." The extent of Queen Victoria's connection with foreign royalty is described in an article in *Life*, London, which styles the Queen "la Grand'mère de l'Europe." We take the following from its article on the subject:

"If the Queen of Denmark is Europe's mother-in-law, it might be much more truly said that the Queen of England is the grandmother of Europe. One of her grandsons rules the German Empire. A granddaughter is consort to yet another Emperor, whose successor, a great-grandchild of Queen Victoria, will rule over the vast Russian empire. Another granddaughter is consort of the future ruler of Rumania. A grandson, Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg, will in due course rule over that duchy, now governed by the Queen's son, the Duke of Edinburgh. Yet another granddaughter is in the direct line of succession to the Danish throne.

"The father of the present King of the Belgians was a brother of the Queen's mother, and through this connection the Queen is related to the Austrian rulers. With the Royal House of Greece the Queen is connected through her Danish relations and through her granddaughter, the Duchess of Sparta, sister to the German Emperor. Through her uncle, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Queen is related to the King of Portugal and to the Royal House of Savoy which rules in Italy. Another important connection has

and its present occupant Queen Wilhelmina, she is related through her daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Connaught. Should the claimant of the throne of Hanover, robbed of his rights by the Prussians, come to his own again, the Queen would be closely related to yet another king. A list comprising considerably over



ONE OF THE LATEST PORTRAITS OF THE QUEEN.

two hundred individuals might easily be compiled of living individuals directly connected with the various reigning houses of Europe. It will be admitted, we think, that a claim has been fairly established to the title of La Grand'mère de l'Europe for Her Majesty."

FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

COMPARATIVELY little interest has been excited in Europe by the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. A few papers, such as the *Indépendance Belge*, think that the Americans, tho the wealthiest portion of the Hawaiian population, have no sole right to be considered in the matter. Most European papers, nevertheless, recognize that American influence has been predominant for many years in the islands, and that the annexation is quite a natural outcome of events. Whether it is advisable for the United States to saddle herself with such a distant territory is another question. That we must make up our minds to become a military power if we do annex the islands is regarded as certain, and the mixed population of Hawaii is looked upon as very likely to give trouble in the future.

The Hawaiian Gazette, Honolulu, declares that there is no fear of a Japanese electorate in case of annexation. By the provisions of the Hawaiian constitution, it says, the Japanese can not now vote, and they are never to be allowed that privilege. *The Étoile Belge*, Brussels, nevertheless, points out that the Japanese must be admitted to citizens' rights in 1899, when the treaty concluded between Japan and the United States in 1894 comes into force. *The Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, accuses President McKinley of inconsistency: "In his inauguration speech he declared himself against territorial expansion, yet one of his first official acts is this annexation treaty." *The Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:



QUEEN VICTORIA BETWEEN FOUR AND FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

From etching after painting by John Lucas.

been formed in this direction by the marriage of Princess Helene to the Prince of Naples. With the King of Saxony and the King of Würtemberg the Queen is connected through her mother's sister. With the King of Bavaria and the dethroned Orleans through the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. With the throne of Holland

"The matter is of such little interest to the nations of Europe that it is not necessary for them to take special notice of it. As, however, the United States has given up its purely continental position to launch out into colonial enterprise, England and Germany had best set about defining their position in the Samoan Islands. The President is anxious to perform some great deed, and Samoa might become his next victim."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"Two powers only are sufficiently interested to offer any serious opposition to the United States in this matter—Great Britain and Japan. The first, particularly at this time of Imperial unionism, must keenly regret to see the American Republic instal herself in an important position in the northern Pacific, between Canada and Australia. Yet the British press receives the news with a calmness which does not indicate resistance. As for Japan, she scarcely appears to be in a condition seriously to oppose American ambitions."

The English press, indeed, does not raise serious objections. But many English papers question the wisdom of the annexation from the American standpoint. It is thought that we will be forced to spend more than heretofore on armaments. *The Home News*, London, says:

"For all practical purposes the Hawaiian group has long been American. The Americans, however, have been in a state of apprehension lest some other power should seize the islands, in whose future American interests are, of course, largely involved. . . . If the whole truth were told, it would probably prove that Japanese activity is the secret of American action. Now that the Republic has moved, Japan has promptly protested. If the annexation is ratified, the Republic will have made a departure the end of which none can foresee. The acquisition of territory beyond the seas will affect the foreign policy of the United States, and carry with it responsibilities greater than she is perhaps aware. Neither her army nor her navy is suited to a career of adventure beyond the seas, and there are many Americans who will think that the money to be expended on Hawaii would be better spent on defense works at home."

The Celestial Empire, Shanghai, urges the United States to hurry on with annexation. This paper, which objects very seriously to Japanese expansion, as a setback to the dominance of the whites, says:

"The affairs of Hawaii are in an unsettled state, and prompt action is necessary. The present Government, itself founded on the treachery of Queen Liliuokalani's advisers, can not be looked upon as stable, and has none of the elements of permanency. . . . Now, it is not too much to say that, while England will throw no obstacle in the way of a protectorate by the United States, her Imperial interests are too great to permit the assumption of control by any other power. Neither Great Britain nor the United States will look with satisfaction on any scheme which would hand the islands over to Asiatic control. . . . Yet neither state seems to have made up its mind what to do. The present Government at Washington is blundering without knowledge or settled plan, and that of England, accustomed to see the United States take the lead at Honolulu, has not yet quite awakened to the importance of the issue."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BARNEY BARNATO'S CHECKERED CAREER.

THERE are few papers that have not given more or less space to a necrologue of Barnard Isaacs, better known as Barney Barnato, who committed suicide by jumping from the deck of a steamer near the Azores. He was a fair sample of the millionaires who owe their wealth to the diamonds and gold of South Africa. Born in the ghetto of London, he emigrated to South Africa, where both he and his brother Harry earned an honest living as variety performers, until, it is said, Barney discovered that I. D. B. (*i.e.*, Illicit Diamond Buying) was more profitable. He escaped the danger of being sent to work at Capetown break-

water, which wrecked so many less fortunate and more daring I. D. B.s, and amassed immense wealth, which he used to manipulate the stock exchange. His memory is cursed to-day by many of "the fools who never die out," and who lost their money in the bank founded by him and named after him, but many people think that he was better than his reputation. *The Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"He was indirectly a victim of the Jameson raid. Rhodes and Beit never let him into their secrets, and Barnato remained on good terms with the Boers. The breakdown of his bank cost the public over \$40,000, but his own share of the plunder was comparatively small, altho the responsibility was laid entirely upon him. He had many redeeming qualities. He never forgot his low origin, he was liberal to his former companions, and did not offend by the endeavor to attract attention by the lavish expenditure of money, as so many of his class do. Hence many of his wealthy co-religionists were inclined to snub him. Snubs he also received in other quarters. The Carlton Club, indeed, admitted him out of the ordinary, and, indeed, he was happiest in London. But the Civil Service Club in Capetown ignored him, and so did the Kimberley Club, tho he represented Kimberley in the Cape Parliament. Even the life of a multi-millionaire is not free from unpleasant hours."

The Nieuws van den Dag, Amsterdam, says: "It is very characteristic that the English people should show such interest in his life or death. His death caused a kind of stagnation in the Jubilee preparations." *The Daily News*, London, and *The Daily Chronicle* imply that, like Bret Harte's hero, Barnato "handed in his checks because he felt the game was up," but *The Illustrated News*, Edinburgh, thinks articles abusing a man of Barnato's stamp have no place in English journalism and ought to be labeled "Made in Germany."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BRITISH COLONIAL PREMIERS AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

ONE of the most noteworthy incidents of the British Jubilee celebrations was the meeting of the colonial premiers at a dinner given by the colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain. This event emphasized more than anything else that the Jubilee occasion was really an enormous family gathering, and that the representatives of England's free descendants had come, of their own sweet will and accord, to honor the mother-country. Nor was this gathering for pleasure only, for, as becomes the practical Briton, business was combined with it. As *The St. James's Gazette* says.

"After the feasting and the speeches, after 'the roaring and the wreaths,' we come to business; and the representatives of the mother-land and the daughter states sit round a table, face to face with each other and with the hard facts of the situation, to talk of corn and meat, of ships and sugar and lumber—resolved, if it is at all possible, to unite the Empire as integrally in tariffs, in federation, in defense, as the United States or as Germany is united, as Canada is already united, and as we hope Australasia and South Africa will ere long be united. We wish them well in their great task; and we hope they will meet and meet again until, in this year or in another, the interviews grow into a conference, and the conference into a federal council of the Empire, to which these dominions and commonwealths shall send their representatives, not as of favor but as of right, not as visitors or strangers but as plenipotentiaries entitled to sit and to speak and to decide on the destinies of the empire at Westminster."

Chief perñaps among these colonial representatives was Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Premier of our neighbor to the north. Mr. Laurier left with the English people, no doubt, the impression that Canada is attached to the mother-country because the bonds which bind her are very light. Canada has, in the opinion of her Prime Minister, positively no intention of entering into closer union with any country. Said Mr. Laurier.

"Sir, the Colonies were born to become nations. In my own country, and perhaps also in England, it has been observed that Canada has a population which in some instances exceeds, in many others rivals, the populations of independent nations, and it has been said that perhaps the time might come when Canada might become a nation of itself. My answer is this simply: Canada is a nation. Canada is free, and freedom is its nationality. Altho Canada acknowledges the suzerainty of a sovereign power, I am here to say that independence can give us no more rights than we have at the present day."

The Westminster Gazette comments on this as follows:

"Just as the monarchy is compatible with perfectly free government at home, so it is compatible with entire self-government in the Colonies. Yet neither at home nor in the Colonies is it an unimportant part of the system. On the contrary, so long as men retain sentiments and pay respect to persons, it, or its equivalent, is an absolutely essential part of any sound system of government. Mr. Laurier put the matter boldly—perhaps more boldly than the Colonial office will like."

Mr. Laurier's remarks have called forth a mild censure here and there. *The Edinburgh News*, for instance, remarks that even the sturdy independence of the Briton requires to be tempered with discretion. But, on the whole, the people of Great Britain have been content to allow their colonial visitors the utmost freedom of expression. Thus, Mr. Reid, the Premier of New South Wales, who does not favor a British customs union, expressed himself to the following effect:

"I believe the fear of foreign competition is leading the British public along a dangerous road. That competition can only be overcome if England nerves herself to meet it with the thousand and one little devices well known to every British merchant. As soon as you begin to talk of protection you acknowledge that your chances are bad and that you are beaten in the race. Competition can be met only by still closer competition, but if you raise barriers, you acknowledge tacitly that you can not compete, and that the downfall of England is at hand. I do not believe that Mr. Chamberlain's ideas could be carried out."

The Weekly Register, London, thinks that Mr. Laurier's nationality and the significance of that fact has not been sufficiently recognized in England. The paper lays much stress upon the fact that the Canadian Premier, tho loyal to the empire, is yet a Frenchman in character and thought. It says:

"A Frenchman by birth and training, a Roman Catholic by religion, holds the foremost political position in the Dominion of Canada with full acceptance and loyal following on the part of the English as well as the French population. One is strictly within the bounds of fact in saying that to-day it would be difficult to find a Canadian who would seriously urge Mr. Laurier's religion or his nationality as an argument against his holding the Premiership. . . . It is safe to say that the attitude of French Canadians toward the Empire has been fixed more decisively by recent events than ever before. Reason has long made them local to British institutions—but the hearty acceptance of their chosen leader by Canadian people generally and his indorsement in England have touched their sentiment. . . . A genius essentially French once more directs the destiny of the Canada whose history is associated with the splendid names of Champlain, Frontenac, Laval, and Montcalm. It is a Canada, indeed, vastly enlarged and strengthened since 1759 by the united labors of Britons and Frenchmen. But they have been joint labors, and it will be strange if England alone gives a welcome to the distinguished Frenchman who has revived, under new conditions, the honor and distinction of the French name in the New World."

The continental papers generally acknowledge that the reception accorded to the colonial premiers could not have been more cordial. *The Kölnische Zeitung* admires the colonial empire of Great Britain as the most wonderful creation of its kind the world has ever seen, and thinks it quite natural that England, in view of her present political isolation, should seek a closer union with the countries she has founded.

THE COLONIAL EMPIRES OF TO-DAY.

THE gathering of colonial troops and policemen at the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria has again drawn attention to the rapid partitioning and repartitioning of the world which has taken place during the past twenty years. We take the following from a *résumé* in the *Gegenwart*, Berlin:

"The great powers of Europe have in the last twenty years been appropriating large colonies. Only Russia is an exception in this regard, but she has during this time opened up half of the Asiatic continent and enormously increased her navy to protect her interests on the eastern coast of Asia and to carry out her plans on the Bosphorus and the Mediterranean. Spain only is not able, notwithstanding her fleet, to retain full control of her colonial possessions. Twenty years ago England's colonies covered an area of 7,600,000 square miles with 200,000,000 inhabitants; now the area is 11,000,000 square miles and the number of inhabitants is 340,000,000. Not taking Algiers into consideration, France had, twenty years ago, colonies covering 460,000 square miles with only 2,500,000 inhabitants. Now she has colonies embracing 2,900,000 square miles with a population of 26,000,000. Spain has not increased her colonial possessions during this period, but then as now had 115,000 square miles of colonies with 8,500,000 inhabitants. These colonies are nearly all in a deplorable condition and are held only by force of arms. Twenty years ago Germany had no colonies at all, but is now the third among the powers in this respect. The total area of her possessions abroad is about 1,000,000 square miles with a population of 8,000,000. These are nearly all found in Africa. Belgium, too, has only in recent years become the possessor of colonies. This state, or rather the King of Belgium, has control of the great Kongo Free State in Central Africa with a population of 8,000,000. Holland also has enlarged her colonial possessions in late years in East India, the increase being from 660,000 square miles with 24,000,000 inhabitants, in 1870, to 769,000 square miles with a population of 30,000,000 at present. Portugal still holds her foreign peoples and lands now as a generation ago, namely, 713,000 square miles with 6,000,000 people. The colonies of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark are insignificant. Italy has made attempts in this direction, especially in Eastern Africa, but with what terrible results is well known. She still holds her colony Erythrea on the Red Sea."

The tactics of the colonizing nations have changed very materially during recent years, and the education of the natives is more carefully attended to than formerly. In the Dutch East Indies attempts have been made to introduce compulsory education. In British India some excellent schools are free to the natives. In Africa, France and Germany have done most in this direction. The French encounter much opposition to Western education among their Arab subjects. The educational system of the Germans has produced good results among the negro subjects of the Kaiser, altho the German colonies are very young. The education of the natives in the English colonies of Africa is entirely in the hands of missionaries.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A CASE OF ARBITRATION.

THAT our British cousins are not always pleased with the outcome of international arbitration is shown by the lively manner in which the decision in the "Costa Rica Packet" case is discussed. Captain Carpenter of the "Costa Rica Packet" picked up an abandoned proa, belonging to a Dutch subject in Java. He sold the vessel and cargo without informing her owners, and was arrested when he next touched at a Dutch East Indian port. The owners of the "Costa Rica Packet" claimed damages for her detention, the British press advocated the seizure of an island belonging to Holland and a blockade of Dutch ports, but finally the matter was subjected to arbitration. Professor Martens, the authority appointed by the Czar of Russia, has decided that the Dutch authorities had no right to detain the "Costa Rica Packet" for the act of piracy committed by her captain, and mulcted the

Dutch Government to the amount of \$45,000, about a quarter of the sum demanded by England. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"Arbitration does not always work satisfactorily. It would have been better to blockade the ports of the insolent Dutchmen than to wait four years for this result of the negotiations. An English man-of-war works wonders in such cases. If the Dutch Government have any sense, they will also recall the officials who caused the trouble. England is, on the whole, far too lenient with these small states, who presume upon their impotence."

The Home News, London, says:

"The self-sufficiency and superiority of the methods adopted by the officials of the Dutch East Indies are only a degree less preposterous than those of the Lothaires of the Kongo Free State. Captain Carpenter, his principals and his crew, have had a long, and to them costly, fight for some measure of reparation; their claim has been splendidly backed up by New South Wales and by publicists like Mr. J. F. Hogan; and tho the award will not fully compensate them for their wrongs, it will materially mitigate the losses they incurred. It may also induce Holland to take some steps to curb the arrogance of her jacks-in-office beyond the seas."

The Dutch papers express surprise at the finding of Professor Martens, but declare that it would be wrong to criticize the verdict of a court accepted by Holland. *The Courant*, Utrecht, remarks that only English readers can be trusted to accept as gospel truth the statement that the nation possessing twenty-two armored cruisers and battle-ships, and which supplied Germany with her naval teachers, could be cowed by a British blockade. *The Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"The British press leaves no stone unturned to make England the country most hated by the people of Holland. Whether this is wise, is to be questioned. It certainly can not be of advantage to Great Britain when the day of reckoning comes. England will then find that she is surrounded by nations who have been insulted and wronged continually, not, perhaps, by official Britain, but by unofficial England, especially the press, which claim to be the leaders of public opinion."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW THE RUSSIANS INCREASE AND MULTIPLY.

GERMAN economists have of late pointed out that Russia is the most successful among the great colonial powers, her far-off possessions being developed with a rapidity which quite distances anything done by Spain, Holland, or England. This is to be attributed, they say, partly to the absence of geographical obstacles, Russia's possessions forming one continuous territory; partly to the extraordinary fecundity of the race, and the ease with which the Government can people hitherto lonely districts from the more populous provinces. The rapidity with which the population of Russia increases may be gathered from the returns of the late census, of which the *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, gives the following particulars:

"The total population of the Russian Empire is now 129,683,312, divided as follows: European Russia (fifty provinces or governments), 94,188,750; kingdom of Poland (ten provinces), 9,442,590; Caucasasia (eleven governments), 9,723,553. The rest is divided among the provinces of the so-called steppe region, the Turkestan and Transcaspian region, the Grand Duchy of Finland, and the Russian settlements of Bokhara and Khiva.

"It is most instructive to compare these figures with those of the census taken in 1851 under the academican, Keppen, when the total population was a little over 67,000,000, and with the figures of the census of the central statistical committee of 1858, when the total was estimated at 74,556,000. It thus appears that within the last fifty years the population has doubled, while there is substantial evidence that the increase during the last twelve years has been as high as 20 per cent.

"So far as the density of the population is concerned, it appears to be highest in Poland, rising to 47.4 per square mile in one district. Southwest Russia comes next (29.7 in Podolia and

28.8 in Kieff). Then comes Southern Russia (23.1 in Pultowa), while in Middle Russia the density is about 18 per square mile.

"The rise of certain towns, and the movements of population, are full of instructive hints from an economic and industrial point of view. St. Petersburg, of course, has the first place on the list, with a population of 1,267,000. Next comes Moscow, with a population of 988,610. Warsaw, which in the days of Poland's independence had only about 50,000 souls, has now 614,752 inhabitants. Odessa is the fourth town, and its growth is even more remarkable. It has 404,651 inhabitants, while a century ago it was but a fishing village. The fifth city [not heard of very much outside of Russia, by the way] is Lodz, in Poland, a busy manufacturing center, with a population of 314,780.

"Besides these cities, there are fourteen others with populations exceeding 100,000. They are as follows:

Riza	282,943	Kazan.....	131,508
Kieff.....	248,750	Ekatrinaslow	121,216
Kharkoff.....	170,682	Rostov-on-Dan	119,889
Tiflis.....	159,852	Astrakan.....	113,075
Wilna.....	159,568	Baku.....	112,523
Tashkend.....	156,506	Tula.....	111,148
Saratoff	133,116	Kishineff.....	108,505

"Of towns with a population of over 50,000, there are now 35 in Russia, and among them are many whose names are unfamiliar even to the Russians. There are 69 towns whose several populations exceed 25,000. In general, the towns of Middle Asia have shown remarkable progress, reaching 30,000 and 35,000 inhabitants and leaving behind old and historical Russian towns like Pekoff, with a population of only 29,000."

Many items of special interest are noted. Thus it is not a little curious to find that the number of women in Russia is almost equal to that of men. There are 64,616,280 males and 64,594,833 females. This in spite of the strange and picturesque diversity of nationalities, peoples, and tribes composing the population of the empire.

Notwithstanding the vast expanse of territory to be covered and the enormous difficulties to be surmounted, among which the illiteracy of the majority and the superstitious objections to enumeration are not the least, the work of the census was completed in three months. The Government is said to have employed an army of 150,000 officials to take the census, but there has as yet been no statement of the expense incurred.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Prince Regent of Bavaria addressed the people of Rosenberg as follows, during a recent visit there: "When I intended to visit the Palatinate, I feared that money would be spent to receive me everywhere. I do not think such expenses are necessary. A royal house whose relation to the people has been established by centuries of loyalty needs no feasting to be insured of the love of the people. What I want to see is that all classes live in amity, this alone will insure the comfort and prosperity of all. I hold to the principle that, before God, we are all equals, and we all have troubles from which we can not escape. Men in high position can not alleviate suffering unless the people are willing to assist them."

It is no secret that the naval authorities of Great Britain experience much difficulty in manning their immense fleet. Already it contains many foreigners, for the authorities wink at it if a sailor describing himself as a Tyne or Mersey man has a distinctly German or Scandinavian accent. The merchant navy can ill spare a sufficient number of Britons to fill up the gaps in the navy, as the hard life of a sailor is little to the taste of the modern Briton. Mr. Joseph Hault, a member of the Manning Committee, shows that forty per cent. of the sailors in British ships are foreigners. Mr. H. N. Sullivan, in a treatise read before the London Shipmasters' Society, said: "I know from experience that much of this is owing to the inferior class of men offering here. Improve the status of the Britisher, and you will largely do away with the objection to him."

COLONEL WATERS, of the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, who has just performed a journey across Siberia, says: "I can deny with absolute authority the oft-repeated stories of Siberian horrors and Russian cruelty. . . . I caught up hundreds of convicts on the road, and conversed with them in their own language. In the depth of a Russian winter, with ninety degrees of frost, I found these exiles traveling in comfort, smoking and singing. In every case they were well clothed and well fed, and, so far from dying on the roadside, any prisoner falling lame or becoming ill was placed in a carriage and driven to the nearest hospital. . . . I have not only not seen any case of ill-treatment, but, what is more, I have not even heard of one. . . . I am perfectly satisfied that the treatment of all classes of prisoners is remarkably kind, and that the sensational stories current in some quarters are absolutely untrue."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERIDAN'S FAMOUS RIDE, BY ONE WHO WAS WITH HIM.

ONE of the aides-de-camp (there were only two of them) whom Sheridan took with him on that famous ride to Winchester, has written a graphic account of the ride itself and the turning of the tide of battle which followed. The events which led up to the battle and Union repulse, Sheridan's "enforced absence" from the field, and the bringing of the disastrous news to him are all spiritedly told, and need not be repeated here. We quote a portion of the description of the ride itself as given by the author of the article in question (Gen. George A. Forsyth) in *Harper's* for July. The general, his two aides, and a small escort had left the town of Winchester for Mill Creek, a mile to the south:

"We could occasionally hear the far-away sound of heavy guns, and as we moved out with our escort behind us I thought that the general was becoming anxious. He leaned forward and listened intently, and once he dismounted and placed his ear near the ground, seeming somewhat disconcerted as he rose again and remounted. We had not gone far, probably not more than a mile, when, at the crest of a little hill on the road, we found the pike obstructed by some supply-trains which had started on their way to the army. They were now halted and seemingly in great confusion. Part of the wagons faced one way, part the other; others were half turned round, in position to swing either way, but were huddled together, completely blocking the road."

Groups of fugitives and the wreck of munitions soon appraised Sheridan of the gravity of the situation, and he galloped ahead to stem the tide of retreat. General Forsyth's description here is very graphic:

"Within the next few miles the pike and adjacent fields began to be lined and dotted everywhere with army wagons, sutlers' outfits, headquarters supply-trains, disabled caissons, and teamsters with led mules, all drifting to the rear; and now and then a wounded officer or enlisted man on horseback or plodding along on foot, with groups of straggling soldiers here and there among the wagon-trains, or in the fields, or sometimes sitting or lying down to rest by the side of the roads, while others were making coffee in their tin cups by tiny camp-fires. Soon we began to see small bodies of soldiers in the fields with stacked arms, evidently cooking breakfast. As we debouched into the fields and passed around the wagons and through these groups, the general would wave his hat to the men and point to the front, never lessening his speed as he pressed forward. It was enough; one glance at the eager face and a familiar black horse and they knew him, and starting to their feet, they swung their caps around their heads and broke into cheers as he passed beyond them; and then, gathering up their belongings and shouldering their arms, they started after him for the front, shouting to their comrades further out in the fields, 'Sheridan! Sheridan!' waving their hats, and pointing after him as he dashed onward; and they too comprehended instantly, for they took up the cheer and turned back for the battle-field."

"To the best of my recollection, from the time we met the first stragglers who had drifted back from the army, his appearance

and his cheery shout of 'Turn back, men—turn back! Face the other way!' as he waved his hat toward the front, had but one result: a wild cheer of recognition, an answering wave of the cap. In no case, as I glanced back, did I fail to see the men shoulder their arms and follow us. I think it is no exaggeration to say that as he dashed on to the field of battle, for miles back the turnpike was lined with men pressing forward after him to the front."

The way the presence of their commanding general put nerve into the men and how they turned upon the enemy, is told in crisp narrative, and then we have this fine bit:

"It must have been nearly or quite half-past twelve o'clock by this time, and as soon as the skirmishers were thrown forward the troops were ordered to lie down; an order gladly obeyed, for they had been on their feet since daylight, fighting and without food. They were to have but a short period of rest, however, for in a few moments the low, rustling murmur that presages the advance of a line of battle through dense woods (the Nineteenth Corps was formed just at the outer edge of a belt of heavy timber) began to make itself felt, and in a moment the men were in line again. A pattering fire in front, and our skirmishers came quickly back through the woods, and were absorbed in the line; then there was a momentary lull, followed by a rustling, crunching sound as the enemy's line pressed forward, trampling the bushes under foot, and crowding through bits of underbrush."

"In a flash we caught a glimpse of a long gray line stretching away through the woods on either side of us, advancing with waving standards, with here and there a mounted officer in rear of it. At the same instant the dark blue line at the edge of the woods seemed to burst upon their view, for suddenly they halted, and with a piercing yell poured in a heavy volley, that was almost instantly answered from our side, and then volleys seemed

fairly to leap from one end to the other of our line, and a steady roar of musketry from both sides made the woods echo again in every direction. Gradually, however, the sounds became less heavy and intense, the volleys slowly died away, and we began to recognize the fact that the enemy's bullets were no longer clipping the twigs above us, and that their fire had about ceased, while a ringing cheer along our front proclaimed that for the first time that day the Confederate army had been repulsed."

General Forsyth's article destroys one tradition long connected with the famous ride. He says:

"His [Sheridan's] appearance was greeted by tremendous cheers from one end of the line to the other, many of the officers pressing forward to shake his hand. He spoke to them all, cheerily and confidently, saying: 'We are going back to our camps, men, never fear. I'll get a twist on these people yet. We'll raise them out of their boots before the day is over.' At no time did I hear him utter that 'terrible oath' so often alluded to in both prose and poetry in connection with this day's work."

Gods "Made in England."—Among the industries of which England has long held a monopoly, says the *Berlin Tageblatt*, and which can not easily be taken from her because she can underbid all competitors, is the manufacture of heathen gods. Birmingham is the center of this curious trade. Outsiders, especially journalists, are rigorously excluded from the works, yet



GENERAL "PHIL" SHERIDAN.

Kuhlow's Review has managed to obtain some particulars, from which we take the following:

"Idols of all kinds, representing all sorts of deities, from Tokyo to Timbuctoo, are turned out in Birmingham. The sale to the heathens themselves is a good one, but the best customers are the dealers in curios in Cairo, Damascus, Colombo, etc., who supply the unsuspecting traveler anxious to obtain some rare memento of his voyage. The price varies very greatly. You may get a 'genuine Chinese idol'—made in England—in a London curiosity shop for half a crown, or you may pay £20 for a specially ugly one, 'stolen,' as the dealer will tell you, 'by a sailor during the Chinese War.' In the Cairo bazar, however, the price of a first-class god of this sort is from £20 up. There is, according to the testimony of an expert, little difficulty in detecting a genuine native god from the Birmingham article. The first is hand-made and displays some irregularities, the second is as correct in his get-up as a dude fresh from the hands of his tailor. There is no doubt that the trade is a fairly large one, and some sharp Birmingham business men do well by it."

NEW LIGHT ON THE CHARACTER OF "OLD HICKORY."

WE are continually being compelled to revise our estimate of public men. As time clears away the haze which to a greater or less degree always surrounds the personality of the great, we begin to see what we could not see before. President Andrew Jackson has so long borne the reputation for sternness and ruggedness so aptly epitomized in the sobriquet of "Old Hickory," that it certainly is a novel view of his character presented (in *McClure's Magazine* for July) by his granddaughter, Rachel Jackson Lawrence. Mrs. Lawrence lays stress on General Jackson's "loving-kindness," and it is at this point that we quote:

"Altho none of General Jackson's blood flows in my veins, he is in my heart, and ever will be, my revered and beloved grandfather. Sweet memories of his loving-kindness rise up constantly before me. Especially do I love to think of him as he appeared at night. After he had conducted family prayers—first reading a chapter from the Bible, then giving out a hymn, two lines at a time, which all joined in singing, and then kneeling in prayer—we went into my mother's room, adjoining his, while my father, with the general's old servant, George, who always slept in his room, assisted him to bed. Then my mother and I would go into his room to bid him good-night. His bedstead was very high, with tall, solid mahogany posts. Three steps covered with carpet stood alongside, and, as I stood on the top, and, on tip-toe, leaned over to kiss him, he would place his hand most tenderly on my head as he kissed me, saying, 'Bless my baby, bless my little Rachel. Good-night.' I turned away from him always impressed with his tenderness and love for me."

"As showing the nature of General Jackson's heart and the fine quality of his love," Mrs. Lawrence quotes a number of passages from letters written by him to her mother. Under date of April 23, 1832, she quotes this passage:

"I have this moment received your kind, affectionate letter from Wheeling. It was a balm to my anxious mind, for I began to fear that some accident must have happened and your silence was lest the information might give me pain. I rejoice at your safe arrival at Wheeling, and I hope soon to hear of your safe arrival at the Hermitage. I am truly glad to hear that Andrew has got safely on his fine dog. I was uneasy, as I knew his anxiety to have him lest he might be lost on the way. A dog is one of the most affectionate of all the animal species, and is worthy of regard, and Andrew's attachment for his dog is an evidence of the goodness of his heart. You must write me when you reach the Hermitage, on the farm, the garden, the colts, etc., how the servants are and how clothed and fed, and, my dear Sarah, drop a kind tear over the tomb of my dear wife in the garden for me."

Under date of July 11, 1832, we have quoted:

"I regret to learn that Andrew has been sick. I am fearful he

has exposed himself to some dissipation, hunting or fishing. You must control him by your affectionate admonitions, from everything that may injure his health. My health is not good. My labor has been too great. I send enclosed my veto of the bank bill. It has given me much labor. It was delivered to me on the 4th instant, and my message delivered at 10 o'clock A.M. yesterday. With my sincere prayer to an overruling Providence that He may take you all under His holy keeping and bless you with health and contentment, believe me your affectionate father. P. S.—Present me to all my servants, and tell them I send my prayers for their health and happiness."

July 17, 1832: "Congress rose yesterday, and in a few days I shall set out on my way to the Hermitage, where, if health permit, I hope to reach by the 10th of 12th of next month. I rejoice to hear of your health and that of my son and the family, but regret to find your alarm about the cholera. This is not right, my dear child. We ought not to fear death; we know we have all to die, and we ought to live to learn to die well. The cholera is said to be here at Gadsby's. This I don't believe; still it may be true, and I feel myself just as safe as [if] it was 1,000 miles distance, for whenever Providence wills it death must come."

December 23, 1833: "I wish you and Andrew and my dear little pet Rachel the joys of the season. This I shall ever be deprived of, for on this night five years gone by I was bereaved of my dear wife, and with that bereavement forever after the joys of Christmas in a temporal sense."

September 6, 1835: "I have had a continual headache until yesterday evening since you left. Am now clear of it. You have not said when you will leave for Washington. I am anxious to see my dear little ones. I appeared to be lost for some time, not hearing Andrew in the night, until Mrs. Call, with her child, arrived and to put Mary in your room, whose little one about the same hour in the night wakens as Andrew did and appears to be company to me. I do not wish to hurry you, my dear Sarah, but only to say, I would, when it meets your convenience, be glad to see you all home."

What Secret Societies Cost Americans.—The membership of the secret fraternal orders of the United States at the close of the year just past was, in round numbers, 5,400,000, including one man in, perhaps, every five. These orders paid out that year, in beneficences, a sum estimated at \$475,000,000. Such are the figures given by W. S. Harwood, in an article in *The North American Review* (May) on "Secret Societies in America." The article goes on to give credit for the good done by these orders, which is not adequately represented even by the large sum above given, as many private monetary gifts are made by members but never recorded. No other organization, Mr. Harwood also thinks, aside from the religious organizations, "so universally sets so high a standard of sobriety, integrity, and honesty." Then taking up the evils incident, he says that "no human gage can measure the sorrow that comes to some families through the too close attention of husband and father to the lodge-room." Of the cost of these orders he speaks as follows:

"There are many elevating and ennobling elements in these fraternities, but the broad, rich acres of man's selfishness are nowhere more carefully fertilized, tended, tilled, and reaped than in the lodge-room. It would all but revolutionize a large section of American society if the wives and growing-up daughters of the households of the men who belong to these organizations should insist on their right to spend for their own adornment or their own personal pleasure dollar for dollar spent by husband or brother for dues and initiations, for regalia and uniforms and swords, for plumes and banners and banquets. In the great majority of cases the amount of money paid out for the actual expenses of the lodge, as the dues of the order, is not great; it is in the field of personal gratification that the vast unaccounted-for sum is expended. It is probable that, for mere personal gratification, aside from any real or imaginary benefits, the members of the various secret organizations in the United States will spend annually in banquets, railroad and traveling expenses, costly gifts to retiring officers, testimonials, elaborate uniforms, and rare swords not less than two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and this is allowing but fifty dollars a year as an average for the delightful, but probably wholly unnecessary, expenses connected with the fraternities. It is quite likely the sum is considerably more than this."

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The miners' strike and other wage questions are prime features in the industrial situation. The stock market is dull. Bank clearings increase 8 to 9 per cent. over last year, according to reports. Business failures for the week number: *Bradstreet's*, 213 to 219 last year; *Dun's Review*, 206 to 215.

Moderate Volume of Trade.—"There is only a moderate volume of trade throughout the country, the more noteworthy changes being a checked demand West and Northwest, due to the excessive heat and to storms, continued favorable reports as to cereal and other crop prospects, and disturbance in industrial lines due to the strike of about 120,000 bituminous coal-miners. The reluctance of West Virginia operatives to join in the strike complicates the situation.

"The prospect of an early settlement of the tariff has strengthened the widespread feeling of hopefulness that the autumn will bring a revival of consumptive demand. Orders for clothing, shoes, and hardware for fall delivery are already more frequent at Baltimore, Chicago, and Omaha. The movement of dry-goods is checked by midsummer stock-taking, but retail business in seasonable lines has been stimulated by midsummer weather. There is no improvement in demand for cotton or woolen goods, but the latter are higher, based on the cost of wool.

"Prices, as indicated by *Bradstreet's* index number, show an advance of one fifth of 1 per cent. during June, and mark the beginning of a turn in the outward flow of the tide of prices which continued from January 1 to June 1. More important increases last month were for wheat and other cereals, cotton, wool, print cloths, pig

iron, steel billets, copper, lead, tin, nails, leather, coal, paper, glass, and tobacco. Conspicuous decreases in quotations during June were for beeves, sheep, hogs, mutton, pork, Bessemer pig iron, steel beams, coffee, tea, salt, cheese, petroleum, rubber, and hay. Prices this week continue the favorable indication of the June movement, those for wool, men's wear, woollens, hides, leather, wheat, corn oats, and sugar being higher; for coal, lumber, cotton, print cloths, and petroleum unchanged, and for pork, lard, coffee, pig iron, and steel billets lower."—*Bradstreet's*, July 10.

Production and Markets.—"The strike of bituminous coal-miners has taken 75,000 men or more from work, and threatens to restrict supplies of fuel in some quarters, tho the West Virginia and other mines which declined to take part claim to be able to meet the Eastern demand for some months. At the West the strike is by no means unitedly sustained, and the impression prevails that it will not last long. The tinplate works have settled the wage question and are again busy, and show a production of 4,500,000 boxes yearly, with a capacity of 6,250,000 boxes. The bar mills have more trouble, but a general settlement of iron and steel wages is expected without much delay. New orders are small since the annual vacation began, but yet are large enough, the season considered, to afford some encouragement. Tin is stronger at 14.10 cents without concessions, and copper, with a large export demand, at 11.12 cents for Lake, while in lead sales of 1,000 tons or more leave the price about 3.7 cents.

"The cotton mills have a steady and increasing demand, and the quotation of middling uplands has been advanced a sixteenth, aided by speculative strength on reports of damage to the crop, especially in Texas and Arkansas. The woolen mills are getting decidedly more orders for fall wants, and beginning hopefully on spring goods, but are cautious in contracts for future delivery. Some have made large purchases of wool, but by far the greater part of the sales, which amounted to 14,120,500 pounds at the three chief markets for the week, have been of speculative character. Western prices are held much above those of seaboard markets, Montana scoured being sold according to reports at the equivalent of 42 cents at the East against 38 at Boston and 40 at Philadelphia. There is a better demand for domestic wool in expectation of higher prices.

"The people who control the market for hides at Chicago are pushing up prices without limit. The ratio for our usual quotations averages 126.38 against 100.65 a year ago, and recalls distinctly the ill-fated boom in 1895 when the average on the same basis rose to 151.50, and then fell about 40 per cent., to the crippling of many establishments."—*Dun's Review*, July 10.

Wheat and Corn.—"While the most cautious estimates of wheat yield have been advanced, that of the *Orange Judd Farmer* to 575,000,000 bushels, prices have been lifted nearly 3½ cents here, altho Atlantic exports, flour included, were for the week 1,503,953 bushels, against 1,418,336 last year. Western receipts are small, only 1,394,632 bushels against 2,973,409 last year, and the disposition of farmers to hold for higher figures is strengthened by many foreign reports. It seems to be the fact that crops in other countries are less promising than usual, and the demand for American wheat is supplemented even at this season by exports of 2,605,594 bushels corn against 530,610 bushels for the same week last year. Each week raises the estimate of wheat yield, however, and if the weather continues favorable the crop may prove a most important factor in the future of national and international business. The prospect as to corn is growing more cheerful with each week, and an immense crop is now anticipated."—*Dun's Review*, July 10.

Canadian Trade.—"The warm weather has stimulated a sorting-up demand in seasonable lines at Toronto. The crop outlook in the province of Ontario continues good, but harvest will be late. Retail trade is active at Montreal for summer goods, and jobbers report an improvement in collections. There are 34 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 33 last week, 32 in the week a year ago, 30 two years ago, and 34 in the first week of July, 1894. [*Dun's Review*: 30 to 39 last year.] Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax at the end of the half-year amount to \$28,131,133 this week, an unusually large total. The aggregate last week was only \$18,727,000, and in the corresponding week last year \$24,135,000."—*Bradstreet's*, July 10.

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Current Events.

Monday, July 5.

The Senate agree on a stamp tax on stocks and bonds without formality of a vote; the Spooner amendment for a tariff commission is withdrawn. . . . The House meets to adjourn on Wednesday. . . . Independence Day speeches are made by ex-Governor Altgeld, of Ills., in Brooklyn; ex-Governor Hill, Oswego, N. Y.; William J. Bryan,



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Los Angeles, Cal.; Thomas F. Bayard, Philadelphia, and others. . . . President McKinley's mother is slightly injured by a fall in Canton.

Notable speeches are made at the Independence Day dinner of the American Society in London; the holiday is observed in Paris and other foreign capitals. . . . More than one thousand rioters are said to have been killed in the disorders in Calcutta.

Tuesday, July 6.

The Senate defeats anti-trust amendments to the tariff, and the proposed beet-sugar bounty. . . . The Republican senatorial caucus decides not to press a beet-sugar bounty under general agreement to take it up independently in December. . . . Secretary Gage suggests a sugar tax of one cent a pound on refined sugar from importations prior to the passage of the pending tariff bill. . . . The miners' strike spreads except in West Virginia; Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, issues an order of protection by United States marshals for railway property and mines in the hands of receivers. . . . President McKinley returns to Washington. . . . The American Philological Association meets at Bryn Mawr, Pa. . . . The University Extension Summer Meeting opens in Philadelphia.

The Turkish Council of Ministers rejects the peace demands of the powers. . . . John W. Foster, seal commissioner, says, in London, that Russia and France will not object to the annexation of Hawaii. . . . The International Congress of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers meets in London. . . . Henri Meilhac, French dramatic author and Academician, dies in Paris. . . . The situation in Calcutta continues critical; mill hands are reported as joining the rioters.

Wednesday, July 7.

The Senate passes the tariff bill by a vote of 38 to 28; conferees are appointed. . . . The House is in session. . . . The Senate committee on foreign relations reports a resolution to obtain indemnity for injuries to August Bolten and Gustave Richelieu in Cuba. . . . Coal-mining is virtually suspended in the Pittsburgh and Ohio fields by the strike. . . . Preliminaries to the Christian Endeavor convention open in San Francisco. . . . Iowa National Democrats nominate John Cliggett for governor and a state ticket. . . . Charles De Garmo, Swarthmore, Pa., is elected president of the National Education Association at Milwaukee. . . . The International Mining Congress opens in Denver.

The French Embassy in London is directed to cooperate with the American Monetary Commissioners in their negotiations with the British Government. . . . The *San Francisco* and the *Raleigh* are ordered to Tangier for protection of American citizens from annoyance in Morocco. . . . Joseph Edouard Dantan, French painter, is killed. . . . Russia sends a circular note to the powers, suggesting that steps be taken to expedite the peace negotiations with Turkey.

Thursday, July 8.

The Senate considers the general deficiency appropriation bill. . . . The House disagrees to Senate amendments to the tariff bill and appoints conferees. . . . The Ohio National Democratic committee decides to hold a state convention in September. . . . Martin Thorn and Mrs. Augusta Nack are indicted for the murder of William Guldensuppe, parts of whose body were found in the East River, New York. . . . Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee dies in Washington.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction is in session at Toronto. . . . It is reported that Lord Salisbury is more inclined than formerly to reopen the seal question.

Friday, July 9.

The Senate adjourns upon announcement of the death of Senator Harris of Tennessee. . . . Conferees on the tariff bill meet. . . . The strike situation shows little change. . . . Heat prostrations are numerous in many cities. . . . Dr. Samuel B. Halliday, former assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, dies at Orange, N. J.

The representatives of the powers present a collective note to Turkey demanding that obstructions to the peace negotiations cease. . . . The London Chamber of Commerce banquets the colonial premiers.

Saturday, July 10.

The coal-miners' strike gains strength. . . . Japan's reply to Secretary Sherman on Hawaiian annexation reaches the State Department. . . . Senator Quay announces his candidacy for reelection to the United States Senate. . . . United States Judge Simonton grants a permanent injunction against interference with original package stores by the state dispensary in South Carolina. . . . Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, lawyer and writer, dies in New York.

Mme Lilian Nordica is very seriously ill in London.

Sunday, July 11.

Tariff conferees hold a session in Washington. European sovereigns reply to the Sultan's despatch regarding a division of Thessaly. . . . The Japanese minister at Berlin scouts offensive measures by Japan against American annexation of Hawaii.

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PERSONALS.

"AMERICA is to have a royal visitor. The King of Siam, accompanied by his four sons, is to visit us. The king is at present in Venice, where he arrived on his yacht. He was received with military honors by the Duke of Genoa, who represented King Humbert. The purpose of this visit is not alone for pleasure, but a tour of education for his children. The king was a personal friend of General Grant, who held him in great esteem. He is a young, handsome, manly fellow, who has attained a high position in the esteem of the civilized world. He is the ruler of 6,000,000 people, and an accomplished linguist."—*The Home Journal, New York.*

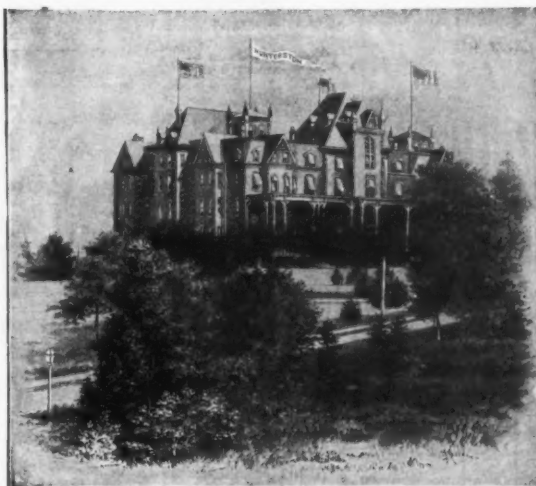
"MRS. DOMINIS, who was once Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, sat for an hour in a gallery of the Senate the other day a veritable Bluebeard so far as raiment was concerned. Her costume attracted more attention than that of any Senator, and there were some unique propositions of the warm-weather-clothing type shown on the floor too.

"The lady who was once a queen, and who is now making an effort to defeat the new annexation treaty, which would destroy the last vestige of her claim to a throne, had draped her Maggie Cline-like figure in a sky-blue frock of walking length, with a long white sash and over a white vest. The hat was a creation in black, with blue flowers that struck you between the eyes, and the attendant who opened the door of the gallery for her noted that her shoes were of the same shade as her frock. She carried a parasol of blue and white.

"She talked with Senator Morgan in the Marble Room, using the jade handle of her parasol to emphasize her observations concerning the foreign policy of this Government."—*The World, New York.*

"MISS NELLIE HENRIETTA OWEN WILCOX of the University of Melbourne, Victoria, to whom has been awarded the Cobden Club silver medal in the political economy examination of this year, is the first woman who has won a Cobden Club medal."

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the day of the diamond jubilee, when she received the plaudits of 4,000,000 of people, and I am assured by the lady-who-knows-it-all that she wore a dress of black brocade embroidered with jet and a cape of black chiffon with plentiful insertions of white lace. Her bonnet was also of jet, with white lace insertions and flecked with gleaming steel paillettes. She carried a parasol of simple white silk, entirely untrimmed, with a plain white enameled handle.

"The Princess of Wales, who sat in the same carriage, wore a satin gown of pale mauve, veiled with fine cream-colored net flecked with small silver paillettes. Around the hem of the net over-dress was a deep border of Florentine lace with the points tapering upward, alternately a flower spray and a true-lover's knot. The bodice was slightly draped in front with lace, branching at either side toward the shoulders and descending in a tapering point below the waist, where it united with a frail of flowers. Her belt was of mauve satin, fastened at the side with a gold-enameled buckle. Her sleeves were of satin veiled with net like the skirt. The cuffs were bordered with a puffing of chiffon. The collar was silver-embroidered lace studded with diamonds. Her bonnet was of mauve lisse, embroidered in silver, with an ostrich-feather aigrette at the back."—*William E. Curtis, in The Record, Chicago.*

THE LATE SENATOR HARRIS.—"The death of Senator [Isham G.] Harris of Tennessee removes from the national Capitol the man whose congressional career began earliest of all the members of both branches. It will be half a century next year since he was first elected to the House of Representatives, and he served two terms then just as he was entering the thirties. Twenty-four years after his voluntary withdrawal from the lower branch he reappeared at Washington as a member of the Senate, and he has been there continuously since 1877. During the period between these two experiences in the national Capitol he had been three times elected governor of his State, and he was the chief figure on the Confederate side in the struggle to take Tennessee out of the Union. Mr. Harris was seventy-seven years old when his last term in the Senate expired in 1895, but he secured a reelection to his seat without the slightest difficulty. Altogether, his career has been a most extraordinary one, alike for the length of his service in public offices of various kinds and for the strength of his hold upon the people."—*The Evening Post, New York.*

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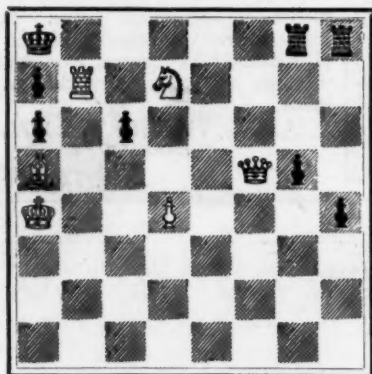
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 212.

By A. WERNER, DRESDEN.

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on Q R sq; Rs on K Kt sq, K R sq; Ps on K Kt 4, K R 5, Q B 3, Q R 2 and 3.



White—Six Pieces.

K on Q R 4; Q on K B 5; Kt on Q 7; B on Q R 5; R on Q Kt 7; P on Q 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 207 (Heathcote).

1. B-R 7	2. Q x R, mate
1. R-K 2	2. R-K 3, mate
1. R-Q 3	2. Q-K sq, mate
1. R-B 3	2. Kt x B, mate
1. B-Q 2	2. Kt-Q 7, mate
1. B-B 2	2. Q x B, mate
1. B-Q 5	2. Q-Q 4, mate
1. B any	2. B x B, mate
1. Kt (R 5) any	2. Q-K B 4, mate
1. Kt (R 6) any	2. Kt-B 4, mate
1. P-Kt 5	2. Kt-Kt 4, mate
1. P-Kt 4	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia, who writes: "It is the last variation that determines the key-move. An easy problem, but a charming composition"; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; H. W. Barry, Boston; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; Dr. S. W. Close, Gouverneur, N. Y., who thinks it "one of the finest"; "O. B. Joyful," Philadelphia; J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Many of our solvers went astray with Kt x Kt. The answer is R-Q 3, and there is no mate next move, for, as several have it, R-K 3 is not mate, K-Q 4. Those who sent B x B ch, overlooked Kt x B ch.

W. G. Donnan and F. H. Johnston sent correct solution of 207 (Fridlitzius). Mr. Johnston writes: "Finest three-mover I ever saw, without question. Masterly, elegant, difficult, abounding in the most superb variations."

F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala., was successful with 206.

Women's International Chess Congress.

RUDGE TAKES FIRST PRIZE.

The full score:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Rudge.....17	2		Hooke.....10	9	
Thorold.....14	5		Sidney.....10	9	
Worrall.....14	5		Hertzsch.....9½	9½	
Fagan.....13½	5½		Eschwege.....6	13	
Field.....13	6		Muller-Hartung.....5	14	
Bonnefin.....12½	5½		Forbes-Sharpe.....4	15	
Barry.....11½	7½		*Finn.....3½	15½	
Thomas.....11	8		De la Vigne.....3	16	
Fox.....10½	8½		Stevenson.....1	18	
Gooding.....10½	8½				
Watson.....10½	8½				

* Retired from the tournament after a few rounds.



MRS. HARRIET J. WORRALL.

Mrs. Worrall, the representative of the United States in the Women's International Chess Congress in London, divides the second and third prizes with Mrs. Thorold, by a score of 14 to 5. Mrs. Worrall was born in London, and is sixty-one years of age next October. She is an honorary member of the Brooklyn Chess-Club, an honor never before given to a woman.

Checkers and Chess.

E. A. Benjamin, who has a reputation in the Northwest as an expert not only in Chess but also in Checkers, has the following in the Minneapolis Journal in answer to some Checker-expert who claimed that Checkers was as great as Chess:

"Checkers is a good game, but the great preponderance of drawn games, especially between good players, shows an inherent weakness or shallowness in the game. A game of Checkers is shallow, when compared to a game of Chess, from the fact that it can almost always be drawn. This shows that all the lines of play are known and familiar to both players, with not much chance for originality. And a match between experts is frequently decided by one mistake. Some writer in a recent Checker-publication, in speaking of the fact, said that 'if it is true that we have explored all the labyrinths of Checkers, the sooner we all get to playing Chess the better.'"

"The opportunity for the exercise of originality, brilliancy, and genius exists in Chess very much more than in Checkers. Any one who is in a position to make a comparison of the productions of the greatest players, past and present, of these two games, must admit this fact. For instance, look at the best games of the immortal Paul Morphy, and note the beautiful and problematical combinations by which he administered his crushing defeats to all who lifted his glove. Then turn to the Checker-match between Wyllie and Barker, the two leading exponents of that game, and note the thirty or forty drawn games, and then make up your mind which is the more 'complex, intricate, and scientific.'"

"I think Checkers compares to Chess about like the game of marbles does to billiards. In other words, to be plain, I am of the opinion that when you talk about 'complex, intricate, and scientific' games, Chess beats Checkers about as daylight does a good kerosene lamp."

Game-Pointers.

Many players have the habit of pinning the Kts with Bs (see game between Mr. Raymond and Mr. Ketcham), simply and *only* for the purpose of doubling Pawns. Mr. Lasker, in his "Common Sense in Chess" uses these very wise words: "To speak in the early stage of a game of the weakness of a double Pawn or an isolated Pawn for end-game purposes, is nothing but a chimera." Mr. Steinitz, in "The Modern Chess Instructor," says: "Pinning a Knight early in the game ought to be disadvantageous, as it must lead to a loss of move or of value in exchange."

"How can I become a good Chess-player?" This question comes along regularly every week. Suppose you should ask a musician: "How can I become a good pianist?" He would probably answer: "You must, first, have some genius for music, then study and practise, and then practise and study, and keep it up." He might direct you as to the proper way to study and practise, but your success depends upon your own diligence. So is it in Chess. If you have some genius for the game, then study and practise. Study the best games. Study them carefully, diligently. Make yourself familiar with the various openings, and also the best defenses. Then practise—carefully. Play *slowly*, thoughtfully; and remember that a game of Chess should be something more than skittles.

A correspondent asks: "What is the best line of play for Black when he accepts the K B's Gambit?" We give the first four moves, which we think will be found satisfactory:

White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4
2 P-K B 4	P x P
3 B-B 4	P-Q 4
4 P x P	Kt-K B 3

By giving up his Q P, Black is enabled to develop his Q B, and also to play his K B to Q 3.

The Steinitz Testimonial.

We received the following announcement from the Press Committee of the Metropolitan Chess-Club, of New York city:

"When several months ago the admirers of the royal game looked to the Russian capital for reports of the gigantic battle of the minds, the match between Steinitz and Lasker; when they saw their ever-victorious idol meet the doom of adversity at Moscow, expressions of compassion for the veteran were frequently heard. Chess-players who had, during the Steinitz championship reign of twenty-eight years' duration, enjoyed his masterly performances, and Chess-students who appreciated the eminent services of Mr. Steinitz in the cause of Chess, and particularly American Chess, gave vent to their feelings of heartfelt sympathy for the master-mind whose career was drawing to a close. A movement to aid Mr. Steinitz was in the air, and to the Metropolitan Chess-Club fell the honor to inaugurate it. This club, whose members are among the most ardent admirers of the ex-champion, has resolved to honor him with a testimonial tendered by all American lovers of Chess, and to give a benefit entertainment in his behalf during the coming October. All indications augur a grand success, and the committee in charge of the matter entertain the most optimistic expectations."

Luck in Chess.

It is often claimed that there is no luck in Chess, but the best player is bound to win. Hear, then, what Dr. Tarrasch says:

"Luck plays a certain rôle in Chess-tourneys, and I have for a long time been accustomed to judge the score of each tourney by the entrance of luck factors. By luck I understand the redeeming of a lost position. When I have a lost position, however well I may play, I must still lose if my opponent makes the right moves. Therefore, it must be a lucky chance for me if I recover from a lost position. If, on the other hand, I have a won position, it is not bad luck but bad play which deserves the loss."

One Word More to Readers of "Literary Digest."

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A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

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